

# Book Reviews

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## ABRAHAM LINCOLN: THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.\*

NORMAN HAPGOOD thinks that Abraham Lincoln just as he was is good enough. "The prairie male as well as the sage and martyr, the deft politician as well as the generous statesman. Paint him as he is." So this biographer says, and so he paints. He does not blame Lincoln, he does not praise him much. He tells his story, lets the hero of it to live, labor, weep, laugh, die, and then leaves him there, "unhappy, kind and alone," with his feet in the soil, his head in the air—a portrait, the man.

This is realism in biography, the life of Lincoln, not a "life." Fiction need not be our only form of truth. "Lincoln himself refused to read a life of Burke because he believed that biographies were indiscriminate eulogies." The politician of Illinois wanted to know the politician of England and, having tasted biographies, he guessed that the way to get Burke was to get the statesmen of Springfield and Washington. They were men, not apologies for men; the truth, the facts that he needed in his business, not eulogies. And how Lincoln, the president, knew men; and how he used his knowledge! Well, he got it out of the life of Lincoln, not out of the life of Burke.

Young toughs in this country rise to be rulers of cities and states; they know what is what. College men, who learn their politics in the books, know only what should and should not be what, and they seldom can cope with the politicians. Or, if they go into politics, they begin as idealistic independents and, if they get on, are apt to wind up more unscrupulous than the "practical men" who evolve the other way. Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany, is a better man than "Dick" Croker, the leader of the Tunnel gang. And Lincoln:

"An unparliamentary victory was won by the Whigs (at Springfield) some of whom seeing all ordinary methods exhausted and a vote about to be forced by the majority, left the hall, Lincoln and two others jumping from the window of the church in which the legislature sat. He always disliked any reference to this."

The books are not wrong; they are simply not complete enough. Lincoln was a hero, and his biographers polish him up. As Mr. Hapgood says: "Some have omitted what was not pretty. Others have apologized for it. Many would like to improve the rugged and homely face with a touch of rouge or magnesia." History, especially of "our country," is too much like the melodramatic stage, all heroes and villains; the result is that after a course of it, the student is so weakened that when he is confronted by realities he runs, if he is timid; fights a futile fight, if he is brave; or, if he is merely intelligent, becomes a cynic. That is to say the unprepared mind is shocked

\* *Abraham Lincoln, the Man of the People.* By Norman Hepgood. With Portraits and Facsimiles. The Macmillan Company.

out of its poise by the sudden change from "life" to life. And, on the other hand, since all the heroes are dead, society cannot kill even politically the villains who live at our great expense. Just as we overpraise, so do we damn extravagantly. New York cannot down Croker because nobody believes that he is as bad as he is cocked up to be. He isn't a pirate; he is rather mild. He isn't a robber; he is a trained political business man. Find out and tell exactly what Croker does and his career will stop short. The Lexow committee showed a little of his methods, and he was put out of politics for a little while.

The truth is useful in the long run, and the concealment of it saves our Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy, not our virtue. Moreover, it is mistaken charity to the man who is screened. The shadow of Abraham Lincoln, the pure minded martyr, is the Lincoln of the bar-room. Everybody knows that he told smutty stories and that he was a practical politician. His stories are repeated, not always for their wit, and others that he probably never heard are attributed to him. His political feats are known in the same world of unwritten literature and history, and they furnish precedents for the heelers. Only his politics also are exaggerated and supplemented by uncurbed tradition which darkens his shadow with machinations impossible to his nature. I once heard a cynical spoilsman say that Lincoln was a spoilsman too; and he was, but he was not cynical. Mr. Hapgood says:

"He writes to the Secretary of the Treasury that as the Whigs of Illinois hold him and Colonel Baker, their only members of Congress, responsible to some extent for appointments of Illinois citizens, they ask to be heard whenever such an appointment is contemplated. To the Secretary of State he sends the papers of one applicant, 'Mr. Bond I know to be personally every way worthy of the office \* \* \* and I solicit or his claims a full and fair consideration.' He then adds that in his individual judgment the appointment of another man would be much better. There are a number of letters, almost exactly the same in language, stating that certain incumbents, who have filled their offices excellently, are decided partisans. In most cases he carefully states that he will express no opinion on the validity of partisanship as a ground of removal, but that if it is accepted as such the rule should be general, and the particular individual designated no exception. One of these notes has the personal interest of relating to the friend from whom Lincoln had so long received free board. 'I recommend that William Butler be appointed pension agent when the place shall be vacant. Mr. Hurst, the present incumbent, I believe has performed the duties very well. He is a decided partisan, and, I believe, expects to be removed. Whether he shall, I submit to the department.' Of another he says: 'I have already said he has done the duties of the office well, and I now add he is a gentleman in the true sense. Still he submits to be the instrument of his party to injure us. His high character enables him to do it more effectually.' The following letter speaks for itself:

"CONFIDENTIAL.

"SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, May 25, 1849.

"HON. E. EMBREE,

"Dear Sir: I am about to ask a favor of you,—one which I hope will not cost you much. I understand the General Land office is about to be given to Illinois, and that Mr. Ewing desires Justin Butterfield, of Chicago, to be the man. I give you my word, the appointment of Mr. Butterfield will be an egregious political blunder. It will give offence to the whole Whig party here and be worse than a dead loss to the administration of so much of its patronage. Now, if you can conscientiously do so, I wish you to write General Taylor at once, saying that either I, or the man I recommend, should in your opinion be appointed to that office, if any one from Illinois shall be. I restrict my request to Illinois because you may have a man from your own state, and I do not ask to interfere with that.

"Your friend as ever,

"A. LINCOLN."

There is scruple in all this, and in his tremendous politics as a president there is high purpose. Nowhere is there precedent for the corrupt, low-bent trickery of commonplace politicians, and they should know this.

But Mr. Hapgood shows no utilitarian purpose anywhere in his treatment of his subject. His conscious purpose seems to have been simply to tell a story; to accept the limitations of fact in a conspicuously known life and make a work of art as sound and as interesting as a novelist could with no'ing but the unbounded truth to restrain his imagination. Having no plot to weave a spell with, the biographer had to rely on two devices of skill, speed of narrative and reality of character.

Now Mr. Hapgood is a critic. His "Literary Statesmen" is all analysis and characterization. They are close and searching, these essays, but they are dissection, not synthesis. Written here mostly of English statesmen and French stylists, they were first published and are best known abroad. That means that "Mr. Balfour" and "Mr. Morley" were right or pretty nearly just, yet they were not alive. They made Mr. Hapgood very real, but they left his statesmen most mortally cut up. Of course there was no narrative in this sort of treatment. A short "Life of Daniel Webster" marks a transition in style. In that there are characterization and estimate in the regular order of events, which gives the semblance of narrative.

But in the Lincoln the break is sharp. It is a longer book and the career of its hero is the great, fascinating fact. That Mr. Hapgood must have seen with his critical intelligence, but the way he has humbled himself before it shows a higher, blinder trait. There is art instinct here, and the artist's reward is a work of creative imagination. The preface, the first paragraph of the first chapter, and the whole last chapter have reflection and judgment in them, but the rest is all the straightforward story of the crude, gaunt giant striding out of the woods of the West to the head of a nation. The author's critical faculty is in the background, at work, no doubt, picking, emphasizing plotting, but I who set out to make notes and turn down pages" for use in this review, forgot my business, fading myself as Mr. Hapgood faded, while Abraham Lincoln came right down out of the realms of romance and the clouds of human worship, and walked up to me, as big as life. "Tall, homely, sallow and dark, slightly stooping, with a careless mop of hair, tanned clothes flung on, he was then what a young lawyer described later on as" "the ungodliest sight I ever saw." "Abe" loaf, splits rails reluctantly, goes log-rolling, then pulls wires that take him to the legislature; lays more that lead to congress, studies, "hangs out" in the grocery swapping yarns and guffawing, makes speeches and plans them for effect:

"Lincoln answered at Springfield, June 27, saying in answer to Douglas's appeal to the strong race prejudice in Illinois, these well-known sentences: 'I protest against the counterfeit logic which concludes that because I do not want a black woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. I need not have her for either. I can just leave her alone. In some respects she certainly is not my equal; but in her natural right to eat the bread she earns with her own hands, without asking leave of any one else, she is my equal and the equal of all others.' This last sentence was praised by a friend, and Lincoln said, 'Then I will get it off again,' which he did."

Thus this biographer keeps his hero on the ground, the ideal American statesman and the very real American man, one and inseparable. Lincoln seems to you to be the man for President in 1859, so great has he grown in his book, but you see the politician at work all the time, "fixing his fences." He was having every state sounded, and bargains were being made in the doubtful districts. Lincoln was in the hands of his friends. He went with Mr. Whitney to a minstrel show in Metropolitan Hall, Chicago. It was thought then that the convention would be held there.

"Possibly," said Whitney, "in a few weeks you will be nominated for the presidency right here."

"It is enough honor," said Lincoln, "for me to be talked about for it."

At the same time Lincoln had the situation well in hand and, when the convention met, his nomination was arranged for. The terms of the agreement are given, and the fulfilment is noted, noted too, in the language of reality:

"Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, was named Secretary of the Interior in pursuance of the Chicago bargain, which Lincoln decided to carry out after many misgivings, leading to such changes of attitude as he seldom indulged in. Cameron was the worst nightmare that confronted the President elect during the whole interregnum. He and his friends went to Springfield to exact the pound of flesh. Pennsylvania politicians opposed to Cameron, as well as men of position all over the country, pleaded his total unfitness. Lincoln was so troubled that he first promised Cameron the position, then withdrew it, and finally granted it. \* \* \* The slate finally stood:—

Then the first cabinet of President Lincoln is given by our critic, turned hero worshipper. For that is what Mr. Hapgood is in this book. Many a critic's phrase happens in harmlessly to betray the well kept secret admiration. "Now in Washington he was to face his admirers, his generals, his enemies, with the same level look of intelligence and suavity." The inaugural address "sounded a note of gentle firmness on the one great theme to which it was confined." With the faith of an idealist, Mr. Hapgood reveals his hero; with the trust of that hero in the truth, he is honest. He describes the president struggling sadly for noble things, and to show him thus engaged chooses the same means which Lincoln used to win them. Having to depict a man of mighty melancholy who turned for relief to broad humor, this dramatic critic cheerfully mixes the tragedy with the farce. For example:

"Sheridan's despatch to Grant, 'We have just sent them whirling through Winchester, and we after them to-morrow' put one of the finishing strokes on the political campaign. It went to every home in the North and brought the flush of pride to every cheek. When Lincoln had read the telegrams relating the last fight with Early, he told his companions about the man who filled a piece of punk with powder, set it on fire, clapped it under a biscuit, and gave it to a dog. 'As for the dog, as a dog, I was never able to find him,' said the man."

Lincoln's awful anxiety before the greatness of the event, the politics of it, and the humor of the President's report make strange medley. But Lincoln did it. It is good biography, good art in Mr. Hapgood to do it, and he does it all the time, achieving thus for the reader not only a vivid impression of the great president, but also the atmosphere in which he worked. The book is written more in the spirit of Lincoln than in that of Mr. Hapgood, who holds himself down till the last chapter. Then Lincoln, the Man of the People, is dead. Mr. Hapgood, the critic once more, speaks over the grave a eulogy which is as keen and clear as anything in the "Literary Statesmen," but yet is warm with feeling and the red blood of life.

"He used great power without in any degree injuring the Republican system. \* \* \* In his very last public address he pointed out that the ability of the nation to preserve itself without checking its freedom was the most hopeful lesson of the war. \* \* \* His life he measured out alone, without intimate friends, with the universal heart of the people for his friend. Like them he was careless of many little things, and profoundly just on big ones. Like them he was not quick, but sure. He took his wisdom and his morals from the range of his country, east and west, north and south, hearing the distant voices with a keener ear than most, and not caring to theorize until he had weighed the messages from every corner.

"In natural harmony with his breadth in great things went his easy tact in small ones. \* \* \* The power to speak, act and write with humility and elevation, with familiarity and dignity, with common equality and personal distinction, sprang from the roots of

Lincoln's character. It was no feat of literary or intellectual skill. It was altogether the man. It was what was left after the storms and wastes of a gloomy life had given their large and solitary schooling to a noble soul.

"From whatever angle we approach this nature, we glide inevitably from the serious to the amusing, and back again from the homely to the sublime. The world no longer sees the leisure and manners of a few as a compensation for the suppression of the many. The law of universal sympathy is upon us. Some imagine that in this leveling lies the loss of poetry, of great natures, of distinction, the impressive and stirring being laid upon the altar of a gloomy right. To them the life of Lincoln need have little meaning. Others rejoice in the new truth, and trust the world, and smile at prophecies. For them Lincoln represents soundness. For them his rule is as full of pictures and inspiration as anything in the past, as full of charm as it is of justice, and his character is as reassuring as it is varied. \* \* \* He easily combined with his feats of strength and shrewdness some of the highest flights of taste. As we look back across the changes of his life,—see him passing over the high places and the low, and across the long stretches of the prairie; spending years in the Socratic arguments of the tavern, and anon holding the rudder of state in grim silence; choosing jests which have the freshness of earth, and principles of eternal right; judging potentates and laborers in the clear light of nature and at equal ease with both; alone by virtue of a large and melancholy soul, at home with every man by virtue of love and faith,—this figure takes its place high in our minds and hearts, not solely through the natural right of strength and success, but also because his strength is ours, and the success won by him rested on the fundamental purity and health of the popular will of which he was the leader and servant. Abraham Lincoln was in a deep and lasting sense the first American. \* \* \* His deeds stand first, but his story becomes higher through the pure and manifold character which accomplished them and the lasting fair and vital words in which he defended them."

J. L. STEFFENS.

NEW YORK.

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#### MAURICE HEWLET'S NEW VOLUME.\*

AMONG the younger writers of fiction there are two men whose works are of inspiration all compact. They are Rudyard Kipling and Maurice Hewlett. It is an interesting point—to be noted, however, only in passing—that while both have dealt with English themes they have gone outside their native land for the material most favorable to the exercise of their abilities, Kipling to India and Hewlett to Italy. A more legitimate excuse for a brief consideration of them together lies in the suggestive light which such a juxtaposition casts on the old contention concerning truth and beauty. In aiming at perfection both these writers are faithful to human nature, which is at the bottom of all great art and literature. But in Kipling the dominant ideal seems to be that of truth, in Hewlett it is beauty, and so great is the difference between their works that at first sight this difference seems to impugn the validity of the famous lines in the "Ode on a Grecian Urn,"

Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all  
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.

The problem is clarified at once, however, by recollection of Matthew Arnold's illuminating characterization of beauty as "only truth seen from another side." Kip-

\* *Little Novels of Italy*. By Maurice Hewlett. The Macmillan Company. This article is reprinted by special permission of the New York *Tribune*.

ling and Hewlett both go to the roots of things, but in the writings of the former, truth emerges in naked force ; with the author of "Little Novels of Italy" and several other volumes to which we have referred in the past, it comes forth adorned with the flowers of art and poetry, clad in the shimmering cloth of gold of the Italian Renaissance. Comparison need go no further. It is sufficient to indicate the great truth which it demonstrates, that in the palace of art there are many rooms, each with its own special glory, but all resting on the same foundation and all contributing to the same end, the elevation of the human spirit.

It is characteristic of the really gifted imaginative writer that while he is scarcely thought of as "a man of culture"—those words carrying, as a rule, a more limited significance than they ought—he has everything which goes to make such a man. Reading is his, taste, criticism—especially criticism—and all these things combined simultaneously and involuntarily to purify and enrich his utterance, so that while he is spontaneous and original to the last degree, he nevertheless conveys all the varied charm of a mind experienced and trained at many points. Such a writer is Maurice Hewlett. He proved this in his first book, "Earthwork Out of Tuscany"; in his collection of verse, "Songs and Meditations," and in his long novel, "The Forest Lovers"; but he gives the measure of his equipment even more conclusively in the book of five comparatively brief narratives with which we are at present more particularly concerned.

The range of his art would alone proclaim his remarkable quality as an author. In "Madonna of the Peach Tree," the force of old religious ideas, half spiritual and half superstitious, is set in vivid relief against a study of the variegated life of Verona. The epicurean aestheticism and melting sentimentality of the Renaissance play through "Ippolita in the Hills," with side winds blowing from the rusticity of the land outside the walls of Padua. A kindred theme is handled in an entirely different manner in "Messer Cino and the Live Coal," and the tragic note which is struck picturesquely in "The Judgment of Borso," is raised to a higher power in "The Dutchess of Nona," perhaps the most brilliant achievement in the book. But what impresses the reader in Mr. Hewlett's scope is not merely its inclusion of many types and passions, of diverse scenes and colors, but that it involves uniformly a sure and easy seizure of the fundamental things lying unchanged forever beneath the surface. It is with no tricks of description, with no mere fripperies of costume or tags of speech, that he erects an individuality, a presence, in his pages. Vanna, in the "Madonna of the Peach Tree"; Borso and his young minstrel in the sketch of Ferara; Molly Lovel the transplanted English girl, and Cæsar Borgia, in "The Dutchess of Nona"—none of these is remembered as a figure in a book, for this or that salient trait, but as a figure in life, with a multiplicity of traits, little things, all merging in one unforgettable personality, one ineffaceable image.

These are all studies in historical painting these daringly invented tales of innocence and crime, passion and intrigue, comedy and tragedy. Yet, though he draws the Borgia, for example, in his habit as he lived, Mr. Hewlett's art, whether it is wreaked on portraiture or on the exploitation of a beautiful landscape, a courtly pageant, a thrilling episode of drama, is not merely an affair of broad strokes with the brush ; it proceeds in a familiar, suggestive, almost casual fashion ; not leaving too much to be taken for granted, but causing details to drop into their places without any ostentation of learning. It is as if the author identified himself wholly with the stuff in which he worked and forced it to speak for itself, insistently or modestly, as the exigencies of

actual existence would have permitted. There is one instance in which this clairvoyance almost overleaps itself and leaves an impression no less convincing than that encountered in every other one of the stories, but hardly as artistic or as pleasing. We refer to "*Ippolita in the Hills*," the tale of a woman of the people, whose great beauty so excited the macaronic poets of her native town that she was against her will enthroned Queen of Love in the preposterous Collegio d'Amore, and ultimately chose an amazing way out of her captivity. Every word in this is true, but for once Mr. Hewlett has been carried away by his absorption in the spirit of his personages, and instead of mastering it with his usual skill he has allowed it to master him. Like one of those early Italian masters of the "*novella*," whose racy volubility went hand in hand with a passionate enthusiasm for the curious emotion, the rare epithet, the subtle and distinguished phrase, he has tinged too perceptibly with the artificiality of his theme a piece of writing that is otherwise extraordinarily fresh and veracious. Naive, candid, ebullient, moving with the joyous "*furia*" of the Renaissance to its idyllic climax, this all but captures the imagination and would be quite triumphant if it were not for the excessive manipulation of the author's style in the introductory description of Padua, and for the touches here and there more explicit than discreet. But in justice to Mr. Hewlett we must confess that "*Ippolita in the Hills*" embalms just such authentic motives as, in the annals of the Renaissance, insist upon expressing themselves in their own way. They take the pen from the interpreter's hand, or, rather, guide it for him; and thus we find the redundancies in this particular story absolutely just, though not, perhaps, absolutely in harmony with Mr. Hewlett's accustomed vein.

For it is one great merit of his style, a style entirely his own and entirely charming, that it follows with serpentine closeness the bidding of his mind. Condensed when the urgency of the moment demands it, subtly rising to occasions that require grave felicities of language, this style is magical in itself and it always cuts to the bone. It has, too, that nervous energy, sometimes tense and thrilling, sometimes merely blithe and animated, which is the mark of the writer pouring out his ideas without effort and meaning every word, so that the printed page has a lasting vitality. "*Little Novels of Italy*" is to be commended for its substance, for the new and romantic visions which it gives of an historic time, but for nothing is it more admirable than for its demonstration of Mr. Hewlett's complete command of his instrument. His is a creative genius, expressing itself with precision in its own terms. To one other rare gift we must refer, and that is the purity of imagination reflected in his work. Seeking his characters in the paganized and bloodstained walks of the Renaissance, boldly approaching figures sinister and sometimes inconceivably base, he nevertheless causes his lovely heroines to pass unscathed in their maidenly innocence through crises often terrible. Here we feel the poet beneath the romancer. In his prose, as in his verse, Mr. Hewlett aims at an ideal of singular nobility and renders the charm of it more appealing because he takes the dignity and beauty of rectitude as a matter of course.

## MACMILLAN'S SERIES OF GERMAN CLASSICS.

THE need of a new series of German classical texts for the use of high schools and colleges is found largely in the unsatisfactory character of so many texts in common use, and also from the great advance which has been made in recent years in Germany in the criticism and interpretation of German classical writers. It is only within a comparatively recent period that the Germans have recognized the value in education of the study of their own literature as an element of culture. The courses of instruction in the gymnasia have been devoted mainly to the Greek and Latin classics. Within recent years there has been a marked advance in the study of the modern languages. The thorough mastery of French and English is now an essential feature of all education in Germany. Recently German literature itself has attained to its true place in national education, and literary study is no longer based exclusively on foreign models.

This change in the subjects of popular education has led to the preparation of scholarly editions of the German classical writers. Little, however, has been done as yet for the thorough study of the later dramatists and novelists, especially those of the Romantic School. The Lyric poetry has fared better than other branches of literature, and has had a fairly satisfactory treatment. The literature of the earliest periods of the language is now a subject of school study, especially that of the Middle High German period, and of the Reformation which is of such vital importance for an accurate knowledge of the formation of the Modern German language. The increased interest in the study of the national literature has led some of the ablest scholars to prepare concise but skilfully edited manuals to supply the demand thus created.

The preparation of standard editions of the classics in England antedated this work in Germany. The great credit for this advance is due to the veteran editor Dr. Buchheim. While the various editions which he has prepared are unequal in value, his books for the study of the lyric poetry showing little interpretative power, his other works have been of a high order of merit. His introductions are clear and adequate as regards the facts, and his notes scholarly and judicious. He has spared no labor to verify and illustrate all difficult points. The later work of Dr. Breul in the same field is excellent, with the advantage that his scholarship is more recent and accords with modern demands. A group of excellent editors in this field has within a short time arisen in England. Of the numerous works available few constitute any fresh contribution to the study of the author. Many contain trite explanations of historical points, or confine their attention to the translation of difficult idioms, and there is often manifest a lack of thorough treatment. Under these circumstances the Macmillan Company announced three years since the preparation of a new series of classical German texts. The General Editorship of the series was entrusted to professor W. T. Hewett, Ph.D., Cornell University, one of the editors of the monumental Goethe Lexicon, which is in preparation by the Goethe Society, and well known for his standard contributions to Goethe literature. The different volumes of this edition are edited by representative men and embody the best results of modern scholarship. Eleven volumes of this series have now been issued, viz.: "Uhland's Poems," by the Editor-in-chief; Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," by W. H. Carruth, of the University of Kansas; Goethe's "Egmont," by Sylvester Primer, of the University of Texas; Goethe's "Iphigenie," by C. A. Eggert, late of the University of Iowa; Lessing's "Nathan der Weise," by George O. Curme, of the Northwestern University; Freytag's "Verlorene Handschrift," by Mrs.

Katherine M. Hewett; Goethe's "Hermann und Dorthea," by J. T. Hatfield, of the Northwestern University; Lessing's "Miana von Barnhelm," by Starr Willard Cutting, of the University of Chicago; Schiller's "Jungfrau von Orleans," by Willard Humphreys, of Princeton University; Heine's "Prose," by A. B. Faust, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown; Schillers "Maria Stuart," by H. Schonfeld, of the Columbia University, also a German Reader for the use of high schools and colleges by the General Editor. An edition of Goethe's Poems by M. D. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania is in press.

Three additional volumes will appear during the year: Goethe's "Faust," by H. Wood, of the Johns Hopkins; Schiller's "Wallenstein," by Max Winkler, of the University of Michigan, and a German grammar for the use of high schools and colleges by the General Editor. These volumes have the advantage of having been prepared on a definite plan. Each contains, in addition to the text, an introduction, notes, bibliography, and an index to the introduction and notes, by means of which reference can be made at once to any explanation or critical remark regarding the author or his works, a feature not uniformly introduced before in any series. It is obvious that a volume may be edited merely as an aid to easy reading, or as an instrument of culture. It has been sought in the present series to edit the several volumes from the latter standpoint, so that the reading of any given work may lead out from the mere study of the text to a wider knowledge of the thought and language of the author, and the place of the volume itself in the history of literature. It is now possible to obtain a standard edition with scholarly notes at a slight cost above the price of the mere text.

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#### AMONG THE COLLEGES.\*

By the will of Mrs. Mary D. Goddard, of Newton, Mass., \$60,000 is given to Tufts College.

MR. PETER FIELD, fellow in mathematics in Cornell University, has been appointed professor of mathematics in Carthage College.

A. KIRSCHMANN, Ph.D., lecturer in philosophy at the University of Toronto since 1894, has been appointed professor of philosophy and director of the psychological laboratory.

\* In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the co-operation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships and important college news.

FRANK T. DANIELS, assistant professor of civil engineering, at Tufts College, has resigned.

W. D. MERRILL, Ph.D. (Chicago), has been appointed instructor in biology, with special reference to botany, in the University of Rochester.

MR. EDWIN HAVILAND, B.S. (Swarthmore, 1895), and A.M. (Cornell, 1899), has been appointed assistant in mathematics in Swarthmore College.

L. C. GLEN, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), has been appointed professor of geology at South Carolina College. F. A. Sanders, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), has been appointed instructor in physics in Haverford College.

PRESIDENT FRANK A. HOSMER, of Oahu College, Honolulu, has tendered his resignation to take effect next commencement, thus completing ten years of service.

AT the Ohio State University, W. E. Henderson has been appointed assistant professor of analytical chemistry and C. B. Morrey, assistant professor of anatomy and physiology.

AT Brown University, Frederic P. Gorham, biology; Ralph W. Tower, chemical physiology, and Arthur E. Watson, physics, have been promoted to assistant professorships.

THE Regents of the University of Texas have provided a psychological laboratory which has been placed under the charge of Professor Caswell Ellis, of the department of pedagogy.

DAVID R. MAJOR, Ph.D. (Cornell), who was last year fellow in education at Teachers College, Columbia University, has been appointed acting professor of pedagogy in the University of Nebraska.

DR. C. B. DAVENPORT, of Harvard University, has been called to the zoological department of the University of Chicago to fill the place left vacant by the removal of Professor Wheeler to the University of Texas.

DR. CHARLES G. SHAW has been appointed to the position in the department of philosophy in New York University made vacant by the resignation of Dr. J. H. McCracken, to accept the presidency of Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo.

AT the University of West Virginia the following appointments have been made: Edward D. Copeland, A.B. (Stanford), Ph.D. (Halle), lately assistant professor of botany at Indiana University, to be assistant professor of botany; J. B. Johnson,

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY has received from Mr. Stafford Little, of Trenton, N. J., \$10,000 to endow a lectureship on themes connected with public life. Ex-president Cleveland will, during the coming year, deliver the first course of lectures.

THE new professors at Washington and Lee this year are: W. L. Clark, in the law department, vice Charles A. Graves, resigned; George H. Denny, in Latin, vice Edwin W. Fay, resigned; Dr. C. W. Crow, adjunct professor of French, German and Spanish.

IN addition to \$300,000 subscribed from various sources for an endowment of Brown University, made on condition that \$2,000,000 be collected, Mr. John D. Rockefeller has offered to give \$250,000 on condition that \$1,000,000 be raised before commencement of next year.

Ph.D. (Michigan), to be assistant professor of zoology; Otto Folin, B.S. (Minnesota), Ph.D. (Chicago), to be assistant professor of chemistry, and J. D. Thompson, M.A. (Cambridge), of Trinity College, Cambridge, and University College, Sheffield, to be assistant professor of mathematics.

JAMES P. C. SOUTHALL, of the University of Virginia, has been appointed instructor in physics at Hobart College; Lindsay Duncan has been made instructor in mathematics, surveying and draughting at Union College. At Smith College, Annie Lyons has been appointed assistant in Zoology.

PROFESSOR W. H. SQUIRES, who holds the chair of psychology and pedagogics in Hamilton College, has been given a two years' leave of absence, which he will spend in study in Germany. W. B. Elkin, Ph.D. (Cornell), Teachers College, Columbia University, has been appointed acting professor.

PROMOTIONS and changes, as follows, were made this year in the force of the Zoological Department at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln: Henry B. Ward, professor; Robert H. Wolcott, adjunct professor; Albert B. Lewis, assistant instructor; Frank E. Watson, fellow and graduate assistant.

DR. HUGH ALLISON SMITH has accepted the position of professor of Romance languages at Colorado College, and Mr. Sidney Pattison of Williams College, an instructorship in English. The rapid growth of the college during the last two years has made it necessary to secure a much larger equipment.

MR. EDGAR R. CUMMINGS, a recent graduate of Union College, has been appointed an instructor in Geology in Indiana University. Mr. Cummings has published papers on the geology of the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and is planning original work in the stratigraphical geology and paleontology of Indiana.

THE following appointments are announced at Dartmouth College: Dr. Gordon F. Hull, of Colorado College, to be assistant professor of physics; Mr. George T. Moore, assistant in Harvard University, to be instructor in botany; and H. H. Horne to be instructor in philosophy. Mr. Edward Tuck, of New York City, has given \$300,000 to Dartmouth College to be used for purposes of instruction.

SAMUEL AVERY, B.Sc. and A.M. (Nebraska), and Ph.D. (Heidelberg), for some years adjunct professor of chemistry in the University of Nebraska, has accepted the professorship of chemistry in the University of Idaho. The position left vacant at Nebraska has been filled by the appointment as instructor, of Robert Silver Hellner, B.Sc., A.M., assistant chemist in the Nebraska Experiment Station. Mr. Roscoe Wilfred Thatcher, B.Sc. (Ne-

braska), has been appointed successor to M. Hiltner.

AT Union College the faculty will be enlarged by at least three new members. Lindsay Duncan, a graduate of Maine University, and of Clark University at Worcester, takes an instructorship in mathematics, surveying, and draughting. John L. Marsh, who was graduated at Lafayette with first honors, will be instructor in modern languages. Mr. Marsh is a son of the well-known philologist, Professor Marsh of Lafayette. The Latin department will have the assistance of Curtis C. Bushnell, Ph.D., Yale, '92. The departments of geology and biology have been united.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY opens its 64th year with a larger Freshman class than for a number of years. The Babcock Hall of Physics has just been completed. It is a large and commodious building, well equipped with scientific apparatus and machinery for mechanical training. Prof. Edward S. Babcock, S.M., has been appointed "Babcock Professor of Physics and Chemistry." Dr. Arthur K. Rogers, of Chicago University, has been appointed instructor in philosophy and education. Helen W. Rogers, A.M., of Wellesley College, has been appointed instructor in English. Assistant professor Frank G. Bates, Ph.D., has been raised to rank of professor of history and political science. Instructor Gertrude B. Harris has been elected professor of German and French.

PROF. BATES and Prof. Chapin return to their posts, at Wellesley, after the Sabbatical leave. Prof. Stratton and Prof. Roberts will be in the enjoyment of this leave during the coming year. New appointments for the present year are as follows: Alicia M. Keyes, instructor in art; Grace Evangeline Davis, instructor

in physics; Grace Langford, instructor in physics; Bertha M. Ballantyne, instructor in zoölogy; Louise Townsend Penny, instructor in chemistry; Ruth Rhees, instructor in Biblical history; Laura Emma Lockwood, instructor in English; Elizabeth Wilhelmine Fette, instructor in German; Julia Swift Orvis, instructor in history; Olive Rumsey, instructor in English; Florence Jackson, instructor in chemistry; Edmund von Mach, instructor in Greek art; Emma Rensch, instructor in French; Mary A. Bowers, instructor in zoölogy; Henrietta Gardiner, assistant in English; Katharine Bates, assistant in English; Charles Herbert Woodbury, teacher of drawing; Alphonse Marin La Meslée, lecturer on French literature.

DR. ADOLPH RAMBEAU, associate professor of the Romance Languages, at Johns Hopkins, has become professor of French at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His place will be filled by promotions among his subordinates. Professor Simon Newcomb will in the future give much more of his time to the university, and will take most of the classes of Dr. Charles L. Poot, who has resigned as associate professor in astronomy.

An attempt is being made by the Young Men's Christian Association to establish a small dormitory for students. The experiment is of interest, as its success may lead to the development of a coöperative dormitory system similar to that in existence at the University of Edinburgh.

The Graduates' Club, for graduate students and alumni of the university, which was organized last spring, has gained a large number of members, and will probably soon have a clubhouse.

THE following changes have been made in the faculty at Smith College. Miss Anna Cutler, Ph.D., transferred from the English department to that of mental and moral philosophy; Prof. St. George L.

Sioussat, Ph.D., of Johns Hopkins University, to take the place of Miss Crandall as assistant in the history department; Miss Mary C. Wells, additional instructor in Greek; Miss Wilfred Manat of Brown University, new assistant in German; Miss Mary A. Young, Ph.D., University of Zurich, assistant in German; Miss Frances Smith, instructor in French and Italian; Miss Georgianna L. Marrow, Ph.D., of Vassar and Heidelberg, instructor in rhetoric and English; Miss Grace P. Darling of Smith College and Cornell University, instructor in English; Miss Harriet W. Terry, Smith, '95, instructor in English; Miss N. Gertrude Dyer, '96, assistant in elocution; Miss Annie L. Barrows, '96, assistant in zoölogy; Miss Florence May Lyon, Ph.D., assistant in botany; Miss Senda Berensen, assistant in the gymnasium. Two new scholarships are announced, one of \$5,000, given by Miss Caroline Phelps, and one of \$1,000 to be known as the Emma E. Scranton scholarship.

THE Massachusetts Institute of Technology opened on Sept. 27th with a Freshman class of 350. This is the largest class ever entered, and the total enrolment is greater than ever before.

Since the end of the last term some changes have been made in the faculty. Dr. Adolph Rambeau has been made professor of modern languages. Dr. Arthur A. Noyes has been made professor of theoretical and organic chemistry. Jerome Sondericker, C.E., is now associate professor of applied mechanics; Allyne L. Merrill, B.S., has been made associate professor of mechanism; Edward F. Miller, B.S., has been raised to the rank of associate professor of steam engineering; Dr. George V. Wendell has returned from three years' study in Germany, and resumes his duties as instructor of physics; Captain John Bordman, Jr., who was instructor in military science, is on his way

to the Philippines with the 26th Infantry; Myron L. Fuller has been made an instructor in geology.

THE fifteenth academic year of Bryn Mawr College began on Tuesday, Oct. 2d. It is evident from the advance enrolment that the room capacity of the residence halls will be taxed to the utmost, even though they are this year increased by two houses belonging to the college, Cartreff and Dolgelly.

An important decision has been reached by the college authorities in their endeavor to fulfill the requirements of their ideal college education. They believe that on each student going out from a college should be impressed the mark of academic life, and that this can only be done by residence. They have, therefore, announced that hereafter no student will be allowed to live outside of college halls except the few who have homes in the immediate neighborhood and wish to live in them. This means that the college must very soon begin to refuse students, unless the generosity of its friends enables it to build another residence hall. The library has also so outgrown its quarters that a separate building for it has become an imperative need.

The following new members of the faculty have been appointed, in place of those whose resignations have already been announced: Albert P. Willis (Ph.D., Clark), associate in applied mathematics and physics. Dr. Willis has since 1897 been studying at Berlin and Göttingen. Allerton S. Cushman (Ph.D., Harvard), comes as associate in chemistry. During 1888 and 1898 he studied at Heidelberg, and was instructor in Washington University. Robert Somerville Radford (Ph.D., Johns Hopkins) becomes associate in Latin literature. He has taught in the academy of Northwestern University and in Washburn College. H. Adelbert Hamilton (Ph.D., Johns Hop-

kins) is the new associate in Greek. Dr. Hamilton has taught Greek and Latin at the University of Rochester, where he received his undergraduate education. Joseph Clark Hoppin (Harvard) has been appointed associate in classical art and archaeology. Mr. Hoppin has studied at the American School at Athens, and at Munich. He has also lectured at Athens and at Wellesley. Albert Schinz (Ph.D., Tübingen) will be an associate in French. Dr. Schinz has taught at the University of Neuchâtel, has studied at Clark University and last year was professor of French in the University of Minnesota. He will give Dr. Fontaine's work during this year, and the latter will study at the British Museum. Dr. Schinz will remain in the French department after Dr. Fontaine's return.

Among other appointments are the following: Miss Mary H. Ritchie (Ph.D., Bryn Mawr), secretary of the college; Miss Julia A. Hopkins, assistant librarian, who has had experience as reference librarian of the Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Janette Trowbridge, assistant in the gymnasium, and Miss Margaret Hilles, mistress of Merion Hall. Miss Hilles's appointment continues the policy of appointing as heads of the residence halls, women of academic training. Miss Frances Lowater, again becomes demonstrator in physics, and Miss Lucy M. Donnelly returns to the English department after a year's leave of absence.

THERE are very few changes at Amherst in the faculty and departments this year. Prof. W. C. Esty has been granted a year's leave of absence, and his courses will be taken by his son, J. C. Esty. Dr. Hitchcock has given up his course in human anatomy, and instead Dr. P. C. Phillips will offer a course in physiology and anatomy during the spring term. The sophomore chemistry course will therefore occupy the first two terms instead of the

last two. Dr. Hubert L. Clark, who was assistant in biology last year, has secured a position in Olivet College, Michigan, and F. B. Loomis, Ph.D., Amherst, '96, will take his place. Dr. H. P. Gallinger has returned and will resume his courses.

THE following changes in the faculty of Lehigh are announced: Robert W. Blake, formerly of Washington and Jefferson College, assumes the duties of Professor of Latin language and literature in place of Dr. E. M. Hyde who resigned to become Dean of Ursinus College, and Charles J. Goodwin, formerly of Wesleyan College and St. Stephen's College, becomes professor of Greek language and literature, succeeding Prof. W. A. Robinson who resigned to take charge of the department of Latin at the Lawrenceville School.

The following appointments as instructors have been made: Robert M. Wilson, E.E., '96, Cornell, Barry MacNutt, E.E., '97, M.S., '98, Lehigh and J. S. Viehe, E.E., '99, Lehigh, to be instructors in electrical engineering; Herman Schneider, B.S., '94, Lehigh, to be instructor in civil engineering, and Amasa Trowbridge, Ph.B., '91 Sheffield Scientific School, and chief engineer U. S. S. Catskill during the late war, to be instructor in mechanical engineering.

THE Hobart College year opened on the 19th of September with a class larger than that of last year. Two-thirds of the incoming students enter the full course in arts, leading to the degree of A.B.; about one-half come from other states than New York.

The increase in the number of students will make necessary and opportune the expected accommodations of the Coxe memorial building, which will furnish a new lecture hall and additional class-rooms. The subscriptions have reached a sum which warrants the hope that the building will be begun within the year.

The department of physics is strengthened by the accession of James P. C. Southall, A.M., of the University of Virginia. He will assist Prof. Smith, who retains the department of astronomy. Richard C. Manning, Ph.D., lately instructor in Latin at Harvard University, will take the place of Dr. Simonds, who has just been called to the chair of Latin in Trinity College. In the absence of Prof. Rose, who will reside in Munich during the year for purposes of study, Waldo Shaw Kendall, a recent graduate of Harvard, will act as assistant to Prof. Jones in French and German.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE shows a very favorable opening for the new year. It has a total of 384 students of whom 243 are in the four regular classes, 38 are graduate students, and 103 are special students. The freshman class, numbering 73, shows a slight increase over last year.

The new gymnasium, which was opened about the middle of the last college year, is well equipped with apparatus and baths. The main floor, when not in use for regular class work is available for tennis and basket ball. About 225 students have entered their names for gymnasium exercise this year.

The advanced work offered by the college has attracted graduates of some twenty different colleges and universities, amongst them Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Stanford, Swarthmore, Colorado, Minnesota and Iowa, while one young woman holding a Ph.D. from Cornell has felt that enough advantages are offered for her to spend a year in study at Radcliffe.

Undergraduate work at Radcliffe is done by a repetition of Harvard courses by the Harvard professors and instructors, but in graduate work, where the Harvard classes are small, the young women in a considerable number of cases

attend the classes for men at Harvard. An apparent tendency for this custom to be extended to undergraduate as well as graduate work has called forth a vigorous protest from Prof. Barrett Wendell in a recent number of the *Harvard Monthly*. He fears that co-education is gradually coming to Harvard and thinks a stand should be made against it at once or it will work injury to both college and instructors. The protection he offers against this danger is that Radcliffe shall become entirely separate from Harvard and shall have its own faculty, and, in order that this may be accomplished, he gives an earnest plea to the public for the generous endowment of Radcliffe.

The inauguration of Miss Caroline Hazard as president of Wellesley College took place October 3d, in the Houghton Memorial Chapel. Among the official **Wellesley** representatives of other colleges present were the following: Harvard, President Eliot and Professor George H. Palmer; Yale, President Hadley and Professor Albert Cook; University of Pennsylvania, J. G. Rosengarten and Professor William Lamberton; Brown, President Faunce and Professor Benjamin T. Clarke; Dartmouth, Professor Charles F. Richardson; Williams, President Franklin Carter; Colby University, President Butler; Amherst, President Harris; McGill University, Principal William Peterson; Wesleyan, Professor Q. G. Van Benschotten; Tufts, Professor Edwin A. Start; Vassar, President Taylor; Bates, Professor Thomas Langell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Harry W. Taylor; Cornell, Professor T. F. Crane; Boston University, Dean Borden P. Bowne; Smith College, President Seelye; Johns Hopkins, President Daniel C. Gilman; Radcliffe, President Agassiz and Dean Agnes Irwin; Bryn Mawr, President M. Carey Thomas; Clark University, Professors E. P. Sanford and A. G. Webster; Barnard, Dean Put-

nam; Pembroke Hall, Brown University, Dean Louis F. Snow; Mount Holyoke, President Mead; Colorado College, President Slocum.

Prayer was offered by Alfred A. Hovey, vice-president of the trustees. Then Mrs. Durant, the surviving founder, presented Miss Hazard with a copy of the college charter and the keys of the library, College Hall and the Houghton Memorial Chapel. Miss Hazard followed her acceptance of these insignia with a short address.

President Eliot of Harvard then spoke of the aspects of the higher education for woman and the prospects for Wellesley. President Angell followed him with a graceful tribute to the power of Wellesley as an educational factor. Horace E. Scudder was toastmaster at the luncheon which followed. The following responded to toasts: President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, President Hadley of Yale, the Rev. Hurst Hollowell, of England; President Slocum of Colorado College, President Carter of Williams and Professor George H. Palmer, of Harvard.

THE University of Illinois began the new academic year with the registration of students on Monday and Tuesday, September

**Illinois.** 18 and 19. The returns so far indicate a registration for all departments of the University during the present year of 2,100 or 2,200. Among the departments which show substantial gains may be mentioned the School of Law and the College of Agriculture. One interesting feature of the registration is the large increase in the number of young women entering the various University departments.

Among the new courses offered which deserve special notice are those in argumentative composition and public speaking. The training in argument is not wholly new at the University, but it is now greatly extended. The instructor in charge of these courses is Mr. Adams, who re-

ceived his training at Harvard University. The registration in the new classes indicates that they meet a real demand from the student body, and their influence will undoubtedly be felt in a higher standard of public speaking among the students of the University of Illinois. Last year Illinois took part in two inter-collegiate debates, one with Indiana and one with Wisconsin, winning the first and losing the second. This year with the better opportunities for training, a still better showing may be looked for. Forty two new students registered in the College of Agriculture on the registration days. There are still twenty-four others who have been awarded scholarships, and this indicates their early presence at the University. This is about four times the number at any previous registration, and the increase is very gratifying to those who have been especially interested in improved facilities for instruction in this subject.

Work on the Agricultural Building has begun and the excavating is nearly finished. When this building is completed it will be the largest and best equipped agricultural building in the world. The Law School of the University of Illinois has opened its third year with largely increased attendance. There has been a registration so far of 80 students as against 57 at the same time last year. The new Dean, Professor J. B. Scott, of the Los Angeles Law School, has arrived and entered upon the duties of his position. During the present year he will also give a series of popular lectures on law for the students of the University at large.

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THE following additional members of the faculty have recently been elected:

**West Virginia.** Edwin Bingham Copeland (A.B., Leland Stanford Junior University, Ph.D., University of Halle, Germany), assistant professor of botany; Lucy Celeste Daniels, (B.L. University of Wisconsin and A.M.,

University of Chicago), associate professor of European history; James David Thompson (M.A., University, of Cambridge, England, M. Sc., Victoria University, England), assistant professor of mathematics; John Black Johnston (Ph.D., University of Michigan), assistant professor of zoölogy; Otto Folin (B.S., University of Wisconsin and Ph.D., University of Chicago, and graduate student Berlin and Marburg), assistant professor of physiological chemistry; Hannah Belle Clark (A.B., Smith College; Ph.D., University of Chicago), assistant professor of domestic science, and dean of women; William Henry Whitman (B.S., West Virginia University), fellow in physics.

The second summer quarter since the University adopted the continuous session plan has closed with an attendance of 250 students, representing fourteen states. The attendance the first summer quarter was 188. The total enrollment last year was 815. This year it promises to reach 1,000.

The University has adopted the elective system to its full extent. Hereafter the degree of Bachelor of Arts will be conferred upon any student who satisfies the entrance requirements, and satisfactorily completes forty-two full college courses, of which at least nine courses are in some one department, selected by the student as his major subject or specialty. The professor in charge of the students' major work will act as the students' class officer and adviser and will have authority to require the completion of the major subject, and also of such minor subjects in other departments as he may consider necessary or advisable collateral work; provided that such minor requirements shall not exceed six courses. With the exception of these major and minor courses, all work is elective, and the student may, in consultation with his major professor, freely choose any subject taught in the University which his previous studies have prepared him to undertake. The degree of B.S., Ph.B., and B.L. will

no longer be given. A.B. will be the only academic degree, but the professional and technical degrees will be given as heretofore.

The pre-medical course has been extended to cover the first two years of the work in regular medical colleges.

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PROF. JOHN FRANKLIN JAMESON will be assisted in history by William D. John-  
ston, '93, since 1894 instructor in history

**Brown.** He takes the instructorship left vacant by Dr. Edmund C. Burnett, who has become acting professor of history in Cornell College, Iowa.

Elmer E. Wilcox, instructor in elementary law, has gone to Iowa State University. Chester W. Barrows, '95, Harvard Law School, '98, has succeeded him. In the department of botany the courses heretofore given by Instructor Haven Metcalf will, on account of his withdrawal, be offered by J. Franklin Collins, curator of the herbarium.

Prof. J. Irving Manatt, the head of the department of Greek, has been given leave of absence for the fall term. He is spending it in Athens. Part of his work will be taken by Prof. Francis G. Allinson, Benedict professor of classical philology. George Albert Goulding, '99, the winner of the Foster premium in Greek, has been appointed instructor in Greek. Dr. George A. Williams, formerly principal of Vermont Academy and instructor in Greek here, has been made assistant professor of Greek. E. E. Thompson, '99, of Fall River; Clinton H. Currier, A.M., '98, of Manchester, N. H., and Bernard C. Ewer, '99, of Providence, have been made instructors in mathematics.

With this year Prof. Wilfred H. Munro, A.M., and Prof. Walter G. Everett, Ph.D., begin their service as full professors respectively of European history and philosophy and natural theology. Other promotions taking effect now are Alexander

Meikeljohn, '93, Ph.D., Cornell, '97, assistant professor of philosophy; Albert Bushnell Johnson, A.M., assistant professor of Romance languages; Frederic P. Gorham, A.M., assistant professor of biology; Ralph W. Tower, A.M., assistant professor of chemical physiology; Arthur E. Watson, A. M., assistant professor of physics.

The President's mansion at the head of College Hill has been turned into a student's dormitory and refectory. The corporation has taken steps towards the erection of a house for the President near the campus.

University Hall has been renovated since June, and the President's offices have been handsomely refurnished and decorated.

An administration building is to be the next addition to the group of buildings on the Brown campus. The fund for its erection is the \$40,000 gift made two years ago by the late Augustus S. Van Wickle, '76, of New Brunswick, N. J. The structure is to stand at the College Hill entrance and will include a memorial gateway.—*Evening Post, N. Y.*

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THE marked success of last year's experiment in offering to the public school

**Johns Hopkins.** and to other persons not formerly connected with the University certain carefully arranged lecture courses has induced the academic authorities to present larger and more varied opportunities for the coming year. Instruction in literature, pedagogy, climatology, physics, social and municipal economics will be given in the form of consecutive lecture courses with, in some cases, attended class and laboratory work. A nominal fee will be charged for attendance at each course, and any suitable person of either sex will be admitted. This conservative but gradual extension of university opportunities, to a larger student body, by means

of systematic, quasi-public lecture courses, is one of the most interesting developments of recent university policy and may be expected to bring the institution into even closer and more influential relations with the local community.

President Gilman spent the summer as usual at Northeast Harbor, Maine. One tangible result is a memoir of Professor James D. Dana, the distinguished geologist, of Yale University. The volume is now in the press of Harper's and will appear as an octavo of some three hundred pages, before Christmas. President Gilman's plans for the coming weeks include attendance at the inauguration of President Hadley at New Haven, and immediately thereafter, a journey across the continent to the Pacific slope for the purpose of delivering the address at the inauguration of President Wheeler, of the University of California. Particular interest attaches to the latter occasion, in that a quarter of a century has virtually elapsed since President Gilman removed from the far west to begin the brilliant work of shaping the destinies of a new and epoch-making institution.

Professor L. F. Barker, Professor Simon Flexner, Mr. F. P. Gay, Mr. J. M. Flint and Mr. John W. Garrett constituting the party from the Johns Hopkins Medical School that left Baltimore for Manilla in the early spring have returned with the beginning of the academic year. The time of the medical members of the party was given to the study of tropical diseases, and to climatic effects upon white races in the tropics, and satisfactory results were obtained.

A timely issue of the Johns Hopkins Press is "Cuba and International Relations" by Dr. James Morton Callahan, lecturer in diplomatic history. The work, which is issued as an extra volume of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, is an historical study in American diplomacy and

international relations as connected with Spain, and her former colonies around the Gulf of Mexico. The nature of the subject has led to an extensive consideration of the American policy of territorial acquisition.

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THE summer quarter, 1899 was the most successful summer term at the University of Chicago since the founding of the university. There were in attendance over 1,600 students in all departments, and a larger percentage of them than heretofore remained in residence to the close of the quarter. The faculty during this quarter was augmented by twelve instructors from other institutions, among whom were Professor Bauer, of the University of Vienna; Professor George Adam Smith, of Glasgow, and Professor Henneman, of the University of Tennessee.

The Autumn quarter opens with a large increase in members, especially in the undergraduate colleges. The university will lose the services of Professor Von Holst this quarter, who is compelled, on account of prolonged ill health to withdraw temporarily from his duties. Dr. Ferdinand Schmitt, of the department of history, has been promoted from an instructorship to an assistant professorship, and will take charge of Professor Von Holst's graduate courses. Professor Von Holst's seminar in American History will be conducted by Professor T. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin. The university loses the services of two able young men in the department of biology, Assistant Professor Sho Watasé who has been called to the University of Tokio, and Assistant Professor W. M. Wheeler, who has become head of the department of zo-ology in the University of Texas. One of the vacancies thus created has been filled by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, of Harvard.

Rev. Clifford W. Barnes has been made

an instructor in the department of sociology and has also been appointed to the head of the University Settlement. The growth of the University Settlement is marked by the fact that a new Settlement house is now being built. It is hoped that very shortly a gymnasium will be added to this.

Two academies have been added to the list of affiliated institutions, Elgin Academy (chartered 1839) and Dearborn Seminary (organized 1855). The latter institution will be under the directions of Mrs. M. L. Crame, formerly assistant professor of English in the University. The second year of the College for teachers opened October 1st. The curriculum of the College for Teachers is substantially the same as that of the Junior Colleges. Classes are conducted in two hour periods, afternoons, evenings and Saturdays in the Fine Arts building in the centre of the city. The elementary and the secondary schools, both of which are in close connection with the department of pedagogy, begin the autumn quarter with increased enrollments.

Some new publications by members of the University are: "The Story of the American Indian," by Professor F. Starr; "A History of New Testament Times," by Professor Shailer Matthews, and "The School and Society," by Professor John Dewey.

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No year, in the long history of Mount Holyoke, except that of the fire, has brought so many changes, **Mt. Holyoke.** external and internal, as the present. Not only has a large new dormitory been provided, but a much needed gymnasium, splendidly equipped, has been erected, and will open its doors in November.

A great increase of applications for entrance has made it necessary to discuss seriously the question, whether the number of students be limited. In 1896 the

College welcomed the largest class that had ever entered up to that time, a class of one hundred members; but this year the Freshman class numbers two hundred and thirty.

Miss Mary Frances Hazen has returned after a year's study in Rome and at Oxford, to take her place again at the head of the Latin Department. Associated with her is Miss Helen M. Searles, Ph.D., University of Chicago. The department of Biblical Literature is in charge of Miss Alice Mary Holmes, B.D., of Hartford Theological Seminary. Miss Isabel Graves, Ph.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, is at the head of the department of English language and literature. Miss Anna S. Thatcher, B.L., of Smith College, is the new instructor in French.

Miss Eleanor Doak, A.B., who has done two years graduate work at the University of Chicago, and Miss Alice Robinson, who has returned to study for the master's degree, will assist in mathematics. Miss Louise B. Wallace, who for three years has been teaching zoology at Smith College, has resumed her work at Mount Holyoke. Miss Olive S. Hoyt, '97, assists in chemistry, Miss Susan Leiter, '99, in physics. Miss Young, niece of Dr. Young of Princeton, has the position in the astronomy department left vacant through the death of Miss Bardwell. Miss Spore, who has been appointed instructor in physical culture and elocution, has resumed work after a year's absence. Dr. Eleanor Parry, who took her degree at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, has become resident physician. Dr. Parry, who has studied three years in Vienna, and has done graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, was a member of the female clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The music department is in charge of Prof. William C. Hammond, organist of the Second Congregational Church in Holyoke, Prof. N. H. Allen, organist of

the Hartford Center Church, has charge of the work in theory and history of music.

A new department has been added this year, that of pedagogy. Dr. Street, of the Bible Normal College of Springfield, offers several thorough courses in this subject especially designed to give practical aid to the many who expect to teach in the future. The nearest approach to such a department hitherto has been the normal courses in such subjects as English and Mathematics.

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THE Harvard College class of 1903 is the largest freshman class on record at

**Harvard.** Harvard, and the total registration in the Uni-

versity is somewhat above that of last year. The entering classes at the Law School were made smaller some two years ago by the passing of a regulation that no one who had not received a college degree should be admitted to regular standing. This year, however, the numbers have increased so much that it has been decided to build an addition to the north wing of Austin Hall to provide further accommodations for the students.

Last January Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, offered to the University \$25,000 toward the erection of a Semitic Building, provided an equal sum from other sources could be secured by July 1st of this year. The object of the offer was to provide a suitable building for the Semitic Museum, the departmental library and the Semitic instruction. Contributions to the fund were generous, but, as July 1st drew near, several thousand dollars were needed to secure the original sum. Mr. Schiff then offered to increase his gift to \$50,000, provided the other subscribers would allow their contributions to "go to the fund from which purchases for the collection are being made." This offer was accepted without dissent, and the University will accordingly have, in addition to the desired Semitic building, \$19,240 for increasing the museum collections.

The opening of Warren House at 12 Quincy street is of great importance to advanced students in literature. It was the residence of the late Henry C. Warren, and was bequeathed to the University by him for the use of the Department of Modern Languages. Upon the ground floor have been placed the valuable collections of the Child Memorial Library, and the libraries of the French, the German, and Romance Language Departments, comprising in all about 6,000 volumes. Other rooms in the house are used for some of the smaller advanced courses in literature, and a large room upstairs is available for meetings of the Modern Language Division.

In fulfillment of the terms of the will of the late Edward Austin, the President and Fellows of Harvard College have voted that \$2,000 shall be assigned yearly from the income of his bequest of \$500,000 to establish eight scholarships, of \$250 each, to be awarded to superintendents of schools, and to teachers in secondary schools and in colleges who desire to study a year at Harvard and intend to return to their teaching. There have also been voted from the income of the same bequest four teaching fellowships of \$500 each for men who devote part of their time to teaching and part to study at the University.

The Cercle Français has this year decided to give at its annual performance a play of Cyrano de Bergerac's entitled "Le Pédant Joué." It is a farce of the preclassic school after the manner of the early Italian plays. The performances are to be in December.

There were two resignations from the Faculty just before the opening of college, Professor Arthur R. Marsh and Dr. Charles B. Davenport. Professor Marsh was head of the Department of Comparative Literature and resigned his college position to engage in business. Dr. Davenport was an instructor in the Zoological Department, and accepted an appointment

in Chicago University to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Assistant Professor Wheeler.

THE University of Wisconsin began the second half century of its history with the

**Wisconsin.** opening of the current academic year on the 27th of September. Complete statistics of the enrollment of students are not yet available, but the entering class in the four-year courses already numbers four hundred and seventy-five, and the professional schools are likely to show a corresponding increase over the registration of last year.

For many years the University has suffered from the lack of a general assembly of all the students. In a state institution compulsory chapel has, of course, been out of the question, and when "college rhetoricals" were given up, a dozen years ago everything in the nature of a regular university meeting disappeared. This year the experiment is being tried of holding a weekly assembly in Library Hall, open to all members of the University, but obligatory for sophomores and freshmen. It is also proposed to have, from time to time, meetings of the whole student body in the University Armory. Sentiment seems generally favorable to the new plan, and its outcome is watched with considerable interest.

The formal inauguration of the new Dean of the College of Engineering, Professor J. B. Johnson, takes place October 14. The Western Society of Engineers will be present in a body as the guests of the Regents of the University. The program includes speeches by President Adams and prominent members of the Society of Engineers, and an address by Professor Johnson on "Some Neglected Functions of our State Universities."

The vacancy in the chair of machine design caused by the resignation of Professor F. R. Jones has been filled by the

appointment of Dr. C. N. Harrison, of the class of 1882, who has supplemented his training as a practical engineer by advanced studies in physics at Johns Hopkins. Other appointments made at the September meeting of the Board of Regents are: Andrew R. Whitson, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Physics; H. G. A. Brauer, Assistant in French; Andrew M. O'Dea, Assistant to the Director of the Gymnasium; E. G. Hastings, Assistant in Bacteriology; and Miss May Hunt, Assistant in English. Assistant Professor Richter, of the department of experimental engineering, has returned to Madison after a year of special study and professional work in the east.

The Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, under the direction of Dr. E. A. Birge, professor of Zo-ology, has been actively at work since its establishment in 1897, and has recently issued several extensive reports. These volumes furnish fresh illustration of the valuable encouragement offered to original investigation in all departments of knowledge by the liberal policy of the State of Wisconsin in regard to publication at public expense. Not only the *Reports*, of the Geological and Natural History Survey, but the *Collection and Proceedings* of the State Historical Society and the *Transactions* of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, are issued through the public printer, while the University maintains the *Bulletins* of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the *Publications* of the Washburn Observatory, and the four series of *University Bulletins*—Philology and Literature, History and Political Science, Science, and Engineering. Each of these nine series is in charge of competent editors and limits itself to material of permanent value in its special field.

Two new student periodicals make their appearance this fall, an alumni monthly, and a fortnightly magazine entitled the *Sphinx*, illustrated and written in a some-

what lighter vein than the time-honored undergraduate monthly, the *Aegis*.

THE college of Arts and Sciences, the College of Technology, and the Newcomb Memorial College opened October 2d, with **Tulane.** numbers comparing favorably with those of the opening day last session. The College of Medicine will open November 2d, and the College of Law, November 13th. The Board of Administrators has not yet selected a successor to the lamented President Johnston. The loss of that remarkable man is felt profoundly, and the task of filling his place will be a difficult one indeed.

During the vacation a number of the Faculty have been engaged in professional work. Several of the professors delivered courses of lectures at the Louisiana Chautauqua at Ruston, where the University has erected a handsome building. Dean Dillard, of the College of Arts and Sciences, was among the lecturers at the summer school at Amherst, Mass., and Professor Fortier, at Chautauqua, New York. Professor Wilkinson spent some time in Mexico in the interest of his subject, Sugar Chemistry. He finds an excellent opportunity for the University to extend its influence in that country. Indeed the location of Tulane, and the fact that a large proportion of the population of the city of New Orleans is of Latin race, seem to point logically to Tulane as a University for Spanish-American students. Cuba, Mexico and South America will be represented in the attendance upon the Sugar Engineering Course for the current session.

The community is learning more and more to look to Tulane for counsel in engineering matters, and many graduates of the College of Technology are filling important positions here and in other places with gratifying efficiency. During the past year, great numbers of tests of building materials and machinery have been

made by the University in the laboratories and elsewhere. Tests of all the machinery of the great drainage system of the city, which includes some of the largest pumps in the country, electrically driven from a central station, will soon be conducted by professors and students of the University.

Assistant Professor of Natural History G. E. Beyer has completed a full annotated catalogue of the Herpetological and Ornithological Fauna of Louisiana. This is the first complete work of the kind yet attempted. It is now in press, and will be published by the Louisiana Society of Naturalists. In 1898, he published in the *American Naturalist*, "Contributions on the Life Histories of certain Snakes," a work that has attracted flattering notice in America and Europe. Professor Beyer has also made numerous discoveries of great interest in Louisiana Archaeology, and has published his reports in the Proceedings of the Louisiana Historical Society. During the past summer, he has devoted much time and labor to securing for the University Museum specimens of the rarer forms of Louisiana animal life. Among other things, he has secured a beautiful group of Ivory Billed Woodpeckers (*Campephilus Principalis L.*). This splendid bird is very rare, and is rapidly becoming extinct. It retires, like the Indian, before the advance of the white man, and must be sought now in the recesses of almost impenetrable swamps.

Owing to the increased number of students in Mechanical Engineering, large additions to the equipment of the shops and laboratories of the department have become necessary. There will be a considerable increase also in the chemical apparatus, especially looking to an enlargement of the work in Physical Chemistry. Assistant Professor B. P. Caldwell, B.A. Ch. E. (Tulane), has been granted leave of absence for two years, which time he will devote principally to advanced work in the Chemical laboratory of Professor

Remsen, of Johns Hopkins. Professor Caldwell's place will be supplied during his absence by Mr. Nicholas Bauer, M.A. (Tulane).

THE academic year has opened with every indication that it will be the most prosperous in the history of the institution.

**Ohio.** So far as numbers go, the figures recorded in the Registrar's books have never been reached before; the total registration at this time having reached 1,143, an increase of 176 over the same date last year. But better than numbers is the steady improvement shown from year to year in the qualifications of candidates for admission; indicating a willingness on the part of preparatory schools to meet the University's requirements.

The registration is divided among the colleges as follows: Agriculture, 121; Arts, Philosophy and Science, 402; Engineering, 387; Law, 176; Pharmacy, 39; Veterinary Medicine, 18. The entering class contains about 400 students.

The University will always remember with pleasure and some justifiable pride the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held in Columbus. The burden of entertaining the association rested largely with the University; but the citizens of Columbus also contributed generously to the success of the meeting; and whatever fears may have attended the selection of an inland city were at once and forever allayed.

When the Spanish war began, most of the army officers detailed for instruction at the various colleges were ordered to join their regiments. This action deprived the University of the efficient services of Lieutenant John T. Martin; and during the interregnum that ensued the work of the battalion has been carried on by the cadet officers and men, with such occasional assistance as could be given by officers sta-

tioned in Columbus. President McKinley has finally come to the rescue, and has detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Major John M. Burns (retired), of the 17th U. S. Infantry. Major Burns brings a reputation for soldierly qualities which dates back to the Civil War; and the very unusual record of thirty-one years' service in one regiment.

Other recent changes in the list of instructors may be noted, as follows: Edwin D. Shurter, A.M., was appointed Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Public Speaking; but has since resigned, to accept a similar position at the University of Texas; and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. H. C. Allen, a graduate of Cornell University. Mr. Charles A. Bruce was made Assistant Professor of the Romance Languages, succeeding Murray P. Brush, who has accepted an instructorship at Johns Hopkins. George H. McKnight, Ph.D., was appointed Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Language, succeeding Joseph Russell Taylor, who is transferred to the department of English Literature.

Assistant Professor John A. Bownocker has been made Associate Professor of Inorganic Geology. Charles L. Arnold and Karl D. Swartzel, assistants in Mathematics have been promoted to assistant-professorships in the same department.

It can be regarded only as a provisional measure that the College of Law has been crowded out of Orton Hall by the growth of the Library, and has been assigned quarters in University Hall, which seemed already pretty well filled; and it only emphasizes the fact that permanent provision for the students of law cannot much longer be delayed.

It is probable that there are more newly-appointed college presidents in the country just at this time than ever before. In New England, Yale, Amherst, Brown and Wellesley have changed their official heads; and in Ohio, beside the State

University, the following institutions have put new men at the helm: Miami University, the University of Wooster, Oberlin College, Baldwin University, The Ohio University (at Athens), the University of Cincinnati.

THE opening year seems promising, so far as mere numbers are concerned, as

**Columbia.** total university community, during the last academic year, was well over 4,000, if we include, as it is only fair to do, officers of administration and instruction. This year the college proper, the scientific and profession schools, and Barnard and Teachers Colleges have all increased in numbers. If the summer school is well attended, as can hardly fail to be the case, it would not be strange if the figures for 1899-1900 should reach 5,000, a total of which the University, the city, and the country at large may well be proud.

Of the new appointments that of Dr. J. H. Canfield as Librarian is by all odds the most important. Dr. Canfield has had a distinguished career as a teacher, scholar and administrator, and his advent at Columbia is heartily welcomed by all. The library is here, even more than elsewhere, regarded as the most essential factor in university work. It occupies a magnificent building; it has an ample endowment; the trustees watch its interests zealously; and students and professors are alike eager that it should be administered in the most liberal and thorough way possible. Dr. Canfield has been on duty since July 1, and the University has every reason to congratulate itself on the energy and judgment with which he is filling his new and most important office.

A remarkable series of Ph.D. theses is being issued by the Columbia University Press, under the direction of the two professors of literature, Professor Woodberry and Professor Brander Matthews. One,

by Dr. Spingarn, deals with the history of literary criticism in the renaissance; a second, by Dr. Chandler, with the rogue romances of Spain, France and England; and a third, by Dr. Underhill, with some parts of the influence of Spanish poetry on English. It is not too much to say that in these volumes, for the first time in America, are the dry as-dust researches of young doctors being presented in good literary form. Of their value the learned must judge, but the authors actually write in decent English, instead of in a Germanic jargon, they expound their theories so that even the intelligent layman can usually understand them, and the printing does not offend the taste and ruin the eyesight. It will indeed be a happy day when the majority of young experts follow their lead.

It is interesting to watch the rapid growth of Barnard College, a growth which its unique position, in the middle states, as a part of a great educational system, has done much to foster. This year its members have again increased. It is now as large as Columbia College was a few years ago, and is growing almost, if not quite, as rapidly. Those who are interested in the perplexing problems of co-education and of the Columbia and Harvard compromises with it, await with eager attention the solution which the University authorities will offer, if the present increase goes on, to the practical problem of how to provide a proper system of instruction for a large women's college when all the teachers have to be drawn from the staff of a men's college. When Bernard is as large as Columbia, in short, can she still use only Columbia instructors, or will it be necessary for her to appoint her own, and, if so, what changes would that involve?

Two important signs of undergraduate and young graduate activity are the erection of a large and beautiful fraternity chapter house on Riverside Drive near the University, and the founding of new

periodical *East and West* by two members of the College Class of 1899. The editors call their venture "a monthly magazine of letters" and throw stress on the fact that the ordinary magazines are pretty mechanical affairs, made to sell, and really a compound of journalism and pictures. They mean to set a higher standard and to serve better the cause of letters. The faults at which the young innovators point are obvious, and their enthusiasms and ideals are laudable. The periodical is not connected with the University in any way, but the University feels a hearty interest in it and regards it generally as a natural outcome of the genuine devotion to letters that is so characteristic of many of the Columbia undergraduates.

THE long looked for extension of the Dormitories has begun by the erection of an addition at the **Pennsylvania.** cost of \$200,000. The present Dormitories have proved so successful that the University is desirous of completing the whole triangle at an early date. The central feature of the new extension will be the War Memorial Tower. The new Law School building, Chestnut and 34th street, which is now being built at the cost of some \$300,000, will be dedicated in February, 1900. During the summer a new Pathological laboratory has been added to the Laboratory of Hygiene, and equipped with the most approved apparatus. The Vivarium is also completed, and will furnish exceptional facilities for the study of Zoology. The Faculty Club has moved into a new building, and greatly enlarged the accommodations for members of the University Faculty and for the faculties of neighboring institutions. A Lectureship in Christian Ethics has been established through the beneficence of Rev. George Dana Boardman, of the Board of Trustees.

An important change has been made in the regulations governing the Harrison

Scholarships and Fellowships, in that hereafter the Scholarships will be open to all Baccalaureate graduates of the University, and will not be confined, as heretofore, to Bachelors of Arts alone; and the Fellowships will be open to holders of any baccalaureate degree. These are concessions that will be welcomed to students holding technical degrees.

At last the long mooted question of the date of the founding of the University of Pennsylvania has been definitely settled, so far as the University authorities are concerned. Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of the Corporation, has presented the facts of the case in the form of an argument before a committee of judges selected from the corporation. The decision of this committee was in favor of the date 1740. It now seems highly desirable that all persons having occasion to make use of the date of the University should recognize the decision of this judicial procedure, the details of which are appearing in the October number of the University *Bulletin* under the title "The Origin of the University of Pennsylvania; Brief of Argument." June 3, 1899. Before Mr. Charles C. Harrison, Provost, Mr. J. Vaughan, Mr. Samuel Dixon, Rt. Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, D.D., and Mr. John C. Sims, Committee upon the University.

Dr. Horace Howard Furness has received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, England.

Professor George F. Barker has been made a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

Dr. John Marshall, Dean of the Medical Faculty, has received the degree of LL.D. from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

Professor Hampton L. Carson received the degree of LL.D. from Lafayette College.

Dr. H. W. F. Lorenz has been appointed Instructor of Organic Chemistry and Dr. W. L. Hardin Instructor of Chemistry.

Dr. C. W. Prettyman, Senior Fellow in Germanics has been elected Instructor of German in Dickinson College.

Dr. Martin Schütze, Senior Fellow in Germanics, is offering a new course of lectures on the *Contemporaneous German Drama*.

The University lost during the vacation one of its best known scholars in the death of Professor D. C. Brinton, the American linguist and archæologist.

Professor M. D. Learned was recently elected President of the Nationaler Deutsch Amerikanischer Lehrerbund, which holds its next "Lehrertag" in Philadelphia.

Among the recent issues of the *Publications of the University of Pennsylvania* are "Results of Observations with the Zenith Telescope of the Flower Observatory," by Professor Charles L. Doolittle; "Ingratitud Por Amor. Comedia de Don Guellen de Castro," edited by Professor H. A. Rennert; "The Philadelphia Negro," by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, with "A Special Report on Domestic Service," by Isabel Eaton; "Railway Co-operation," by Charles S. Langstroth and Wilson Stilz, with an Introduction by Martin A. Knapp, chairman of Inter-State Commerce Commission; "On Spinozistic Immortality," by Professor George S. Fullerton.

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THE third expedition to Patagonia under the auspices of the Department of Geology

**Princeton.** and Paleontology has returned to Princeton after a very successful trip. Messrs. J. B. Hatcher and O. A. Peterson, of Princeton University, explored the country lying between the Andes and the Atlantic and between the Santa Cruz river and latitude 42° south, studying its geology and making extensive collections of fossils and specimens of living animals. The three expeditions to Patagonia sent out by Princeton in the last three years have made first a good preliminary geological survey of that

part of South America lying between the Andes on the west and the Atlantic on the east, and between the Straits of Magellan and the forty-seventh parallel of south latitude, sufficient to serve as a basis for a geological map of the region.

Second, very extensive and complete collections of fossils from all the different fossil-bearing horizons known to that region, with the one exception of the Pyrotherium beds.

Third, the discovery of four distinct and previously unreported geological horizons.

Fourth, a collection of more than one thousand skins and skeletons of recent birds and mammals, embracing about a hundred and fifty species of birds and fifty species of mammals and fairly representative of the mammalian and avian life.

Fifth, extensive collections of the fresh-water, terrestrial and littoral invertebrate life. Sixth, botanical collections, especially of the masses, hepatic and flowering plants, not including the grasses sedges, to which little attention was given.

Five members of Princeton University accompanied the Peary Relief Expedition in the *Diana* last summer, under the command of Mr. Herbert L. Bridgeman, of the Peary Arctic Club. Professor William Libbey and Dr. A. E. Ortman made deep sea and surface dredgings, eighty in all, and brought home the largest and most complete lot of material ever taken from the Arctic regions. Professor C. F. W. McClure, and Mr. C. F. Sylvester and Professor Walter A. Wyckoff shot a large number of walrus, narwhal and many birds, and brought home a valuable supply of material for the study of the Arctic vertebrates, which is now being arranged under Professor McClure's direction in the Biological Laboratory.

Professor Bliss Perry, who has accepted the editorship of the *Atlantic Monthly*, will continue to live in Princeton and attend to his work in the English department until the close of the present aca-

demic year. He has done valuable service to the University and great regret is expressed at his intended departure.

A special chemical laboratory has just been fitted up for the six new courses offered by Professor Neher to students of the Academic department for the benefit of those preparing to take up medicine or to specialize in chemistry.

Great satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the handsome, appropriate and unified effect produced by four of the buildings recently finished or nearing completion on the campus, all of them in the English collegiate Gothic style, which is the style that will henceforth probably characterize Princeton architecture. To the new Library building and Blair Hall has been added this autumn Stafford Little Hall, the new dormitory; and the walls of Dodge Hall have risen to the second story. Several acres of the back campus have been graded and sodded. A separate hospital building for infectious diseases has been added to the Isabella McCosh Infirmary. Whoever has not visited Princeton for five or six years may now see a new and much more beautiful and harmonious set of structures.

The chair of Politics, to found which \$100,000 was given by an unknown donor recently, is not yet filled. The leadership on questions of public policy, founded by Mr. Stafford Little, will be filled for this year by ex-president Grover Cleveland. Professor Henry Van Dyke will give his first course of lectures next term.

The Commemoration Day address, on October 21st, will be made by the Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

Three young Princeton men, Howard Crosby Butler, '92, late fellow of Princeton and of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, R. K. Prentice, '92, instructor in Greek at Princeton, now on leave of absence, and Robert Garrett, '97, have started for the interior of Syria to get photographs of ancient ruins and inscrip-

tions and explore certain regions in the interest of archaeology.

Professor James M. Baldwin is spending this term abroad procuring material for the *Dictionary of Philosophical Terms*. Leave of absence for next term has been granted to Professor John H. Westcott, who expects to collate Pliny manuscripts, chiefly in Italy.

Mr. Ernest Carter, '88, has been appointed University organist and lecturer on music.

Dean Winans and Professors West, Westcott and Jesse Carter are preparing works for the series of "Twentieth Century Texts" announced by D. Appleton & Co.

*The Elements of Public Finance*, by Professor Winthrop M. Daniels, was published in August by Henry Holt & Co.

MRS. STANFORD's liberal gift of \$11,000,000 to the University which she and

**Leland Stanford.** founded in memory of their son has made her the largest individual giver to the public in the United States. The *Call*, one of California's largest daily papers, in speaking of the gift says: "It has no equal in any land except that made by the will of the late Baroness de Hirsch, and in history will be even more notable than that, for the Hirsch millions are to be scattered far and wide and will have no great name anywhere, while those of Mrs. Stanford will be centered in an institution destined to become one of the most renowned seats of learning on earth. So marked will be the change produced in the affairs of the University by the gift that something like a new departure in its history will be dated from this time. Mrs. Stanford has followed the example of her husband and bestowed her gift during her lifetime instead of waiting to leave it by will after her death. In doing so she has acted not only wisely, but with a true liberality of

soul. The people of California owe her much and the debt will increase from generation to generation.

Until this year the University was very seriously handicapped on account of lack of seating capacity both in lecture rooms and laboratories. The new buildings which have already been completed have done much to remove the inconvenience in this line. The new art building will meet the needs of the University for many years to come. The library and assembly hall are models in their internal arrangement as well as in external appearance. The Memorial Arch is completed, and the work will now be pushed forward still more rapidly on the Natural Science building and the Chapel. Plans have just been completed for the next large building—that which is to house the departments of History, Economics and English. The internal arrangements of the building will follow plans suggested by the heads of the different departments for which it is being built.

Mrs. Stanford's gift placed at the disposal of President Jordan funds sufficient to carry out the plans which he has had in mind regarding the different departments since the founding of the University. The announcement of a full law course at Stanford has resulted in more than doubling the number of students registering in the Law Department this year as compared with previous years. A similar result has followed the enlargement of the History and English departments. The other twenty-four departments have also an increase in the number of new students.

The library fund has been very greatly increased by the University authorities. Besides the regular amount which has been set aside for new books every year, the registration fees paid by the students, as well as the entire income from the dormitories, will be devoted to that purpose from now on.

The Hon. James D. Phelan, Mayor of

San Francisco, has presented to the Department of Economics a most valuable collection of books in political science, administration, municipal government, and related subjects. This contribution is specially pleasing to the instructors and students in the department as it comes at a time when the work of the department is being broadened very considerably and the number of students increasing rapidly.

Dr. E. Dana Durand, of the Economics Department, has been granted a two years' leave of absence by President Jordan to edit the final report of the United States Industrial Commission, and to collate the vast amount of material which the commission has gathered upon almost every branch of industrial activity in the United States, such as labor, agriculture, manufactures, trusts, etc. The final report will fill some fifteen volumes and will be invaluable as a book of reference.

The latest additions to the University schedule announced by President Jordan are two courses in Sociology by Lester F. Ward, LL.D., of the Smithsonian Institution; one lecture course in Entomology by Professor John H. Comstock, of Cornell; and a course in Nature Study by Mrs. Comstock. Mrs. Comstock enjoys the distinction of being the first woman to be appointed a professor at Cornell, and the first person to be called to a chair of nature study in the United States. Dr. Chas. R. Brown, the brilliant Congregational preacher, of Oakland, Cal., will also give a course of lectures on "The Life of Christ" during the second semester.

The two most noteworthy evening lectures given so far this semester were by President Jordan and Mr. Barrett, United States Minister to Japan. Dr. Jordan took as his subject "Manifest Destiny," and showed in his original way that righteousness and justice are the sole manifest destiny of our nation. Mr. Barrett in his lecture on "The Far East" spoke of the

great possibilities in the development of trade in China and said that he believed it was the will of a Supreme Being that the United States should hold the Philippines. Thus the students of Stanford have had another opportunity to hear both sides of the Philippine question.

During the summer vacation Stanford

University lost one of her staunchest friends by the death of Captain Goodall, of the firm of Goodall, Perkins & Co., San Francisco. Captain Goodall was a warm personal friend of the founder of the University, and was chosen by him as one of the original trustees of the institution.

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### Notes and Announcements.\*

*Richard Carvel* is now in its 19th edition or two hundredth thousand.

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GINN & COMPANY have nearly ready *Old English Idylls*, by Professor John Lesslie Hall of the College of William and Mary.

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. announce *The Martyr's Idyl and Shorter Poems* by Louise Imogen Guiney.

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*Wild Eden*, a new volume of verse from Prof. George E. Woodberry, is to be issued by The Macmillan Co.

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A REVISED edition of Dr. Richard G. Moulton's *Literary Study of the Bible* has just been issued by D. C. Heath & Co.

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E. P. DUTTON & CO. announce a Memoir of Bishop John Selwyn, by F. D. How, and a Memoir of William F. Moulton, by W. Fiddian Moulton.

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Mr. W. J. STILLMAN's Autobiography, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will undertake, will partly appear in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

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REV. OTTO J. GILBERT, A.M., of Cincinnati, Ohio, is translating into English *F. Oehninger's Geschichte des Christentums in seinem Gang durch die Jahrhunderte*.

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\* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of *BOOK REVIEWS* is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

*Scotland's Ruined Abbeys* is the title and subject of a handsomely illustrated book by Howard Crosby Butler, which The Macmillan Company have just published.

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D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers, Boston have just issued *Erstes deutsches Schulbuch*, by Dr. Robert Nix, Supervisor of German in the Public Schools of Indianapolis, Indiana.

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J. P. LIPPINCOTT CO. will issue this fall *Much Ado about Nothing* in Dr. Horace Howard Furness's Variorum Edition; and *A Text-Book of Graphic Shorthand*, an adaptation of Gabelsberger, by C. R. Lippmann.

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*Pictures and Poems by Dante Gabriel Rossetti*, compiled with an introduction by Fitz Roy Carrington, and *The Worldly Wisdom of Chesterfield*, gathered by W. L. Sheppard, are to be issued by R. H. Russell.

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HENRY HOLT & CO. will publish immediately Prof. Macvane's translation of Seignobos's *Political History of Europe, 1814-1896*, and *Standard English Poems*, for the classroom, compiled by Henry S. Pancoast.

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MR. AUGUSTUS THOMAS is making a dramatic version of Winston Churchill's *Richard Carvel*. Mr. Charles Frohman has secured the dramatic rights to the novel.

ANOTHER volume of the exquisite series on *Mediaeval Towns* has appeared. (The Macmillan Company.) This latest edition has to do with *Toledo*. The text is by Hannah Lynch; the illustrations by Helen James. Both text and illustrations do honor to the most picturesque old city in Spain.

HARPER & BROS. have just ready *The Tragedy of Dreyfus*, G. W. Steevens's account of the court martial at Rennes; *The New-Born Cuba*, by Franklin Matthews; *Hawaiian America*, by Casper Whitney; and the fourth volume of James Ford Rhodes's *History of the United States*, to the second election of Lincoln.

A NEW and cheaper edition of *The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, edited, with biographical additions, by Frederic G. Kenyon, is published in one volume by The Macmillan Company.

The same firm announce a new and cheaper edition of Justin McCarthy's *Life of William Ewart Gladstone*.

HAVING written the *Life of Steele* and having, as Dr. Richard Garnett says, in the August number of the *London Bookman*, admirably annotated the *Spectator* and the *Tatler*, Mr. George A. Aitken is now engaged upon a new edition of Swift's *Journal to Stella*, of which no properly annotated edition exists.

COPIES of Venable's Narrative of the Hispaniola-Jamaica Expedition of 1655 have recently been found in England. They throw new light upon that business, whence dates England's possession of Jamaica. Mr. Charles Harding Firth is going to print them as an Appendix to Volume III. of the Clarke Papers.

MESSRS. SMALL, MAYNARD & CO.'S autumn announcements include *The Future of the American Negro*, by Booker T. Washington; a volume of *Pictures and Verses*, by Oliver Herford; *Mr. Dooley*; *In the Hearts of His Country*, by Mr. Dunne, and volumes of poems by Father Tabb, Richard Burton, Richard Hovey and E. H. Crosby.

BROWN & COMPANY, Boston, will publish immediately *Ralph Waldo Emerson*, by Edward Everett Hale, with two early

essays of Emerson's on the Character of Socrates and the Present State of Ethical Philosophy; *Birds of the Poets*, an English and American anthology, compiled by Lucy F. Sanderson; and *Song Blosoms*, verse by Julia Anna Walcott.

*My Lady and Allan Darke* is the title of another romance of the end of the last century just published by The Macmillan Company. The author is Mr. Charles Donnel Gibson and in this his first venture he is said to have written an unusually stirring story. Two large editions of this book were disposed of before publication.

FURTHER issues from the press of Doubleday & McClure Co. are to be a translation of Edmond Rostand's early play, *The Romancers*, translated by Miss Mary Hendee; *The True Bases of Economics*, by J. H. Stallard; *Tales of the Telegraph*, by Capt. Jasper Ewing Brady; and *Stories of the Railroad*, by John Alexander Hill.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & CO. announce for immediate publication a very important historical work, Seignobos's *Political History of Europe, 1814-96*. The editor of the translation, Prof. MacVane of Harvard, has added to and strengthened the chapters on England, and otherwise edited the book for American students, and added many titles in the bibliographies and an index.

ALL lovers of animals will welcome two new books from The Macmillan Company. *Diomed*, the story of a dog, and *Jess*, the story of a horse, as they might be briefly described. Both books show an intimate knowledge of the ways and habits of animals, and have in addition the narrative charm which makes books of this kind appeal to the heart of the reader as well as live in his imagination.

MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE has written an introduction to Clifton Johnson's *Among English Hedgerows*. The work comes from the press of The Macmillan Company. It is illustrated with beautiful reproductions from photographs taken by the author. Mr. Johnson started on his walking tour in the first open month for the country in England—April. He wandered wherever the picturesque side of human life attracted him.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY are the publishers of Mr. Clement Scott's reminiscences of the theater as reviewed by him for so many years in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* of London. A record and review of the histrionic career of Sir Henry Irving, with about fifty illustrations and portraits, is being prepared for the same firm by Mr. Charles Hiatt, and will have a timely appearance when Sir Henry visits New York in November.

REPRODUCTIONS of the famous Droueshout portrait of Shakespeare and of pages from *Macbeth* and *Romeo and Juliet* from the First Folio will be features of the edition of *Macbeth* edited and provided with questions for study by Professor L. A. Sherman, of the University of Nebraska. This volume will appear immediately in Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.'s *English Readings*, and be closely followed by one of *Prose Selections from Landor*. Edited by A. G. Newcomer, of Stanford University.

MISS BEULAH MARIE DIX's new book *Soldier Rigdale* has just been published by The Macmillan Company. It will be remembered that Miss Dix's first book *Hugh Gwyeth* was written during her last year at Radcliffe and has since run through five editions. A rather remarkable record for the work of so young a woman. *Soldier Rigdale* is a story of the Mayflower and the settlement at New Plymouth. It is illustrated throughout by Reginald Birch.

THE 1898 volume of the *American Art Annual* having been published late in the season it has been found advisable to issue only a pamphlet supplement (price 25 cents) which will be published in November by The Macmillan Company. This will contain a diary with dates of the principal exhibitions, meetings of art societies, etc., for the season 1899-1900, a list of important sales of the season of 1898-1899 and other matter to bring the work up-to-date.

IN *More Pot-Pourri from a Survey Garden*, Mrs. C. W. Earle has given us a continuation to her first *Pot-Pourri*, and, like the former book, this one breathes the same air of a quiet life moving among books and flowers. The author chats with a charming sentiment of her recollections, her garden lore, her criticism, and her

hobbies. Those who have enjoyed *Elizabeth and her German Garden* and *A Solitary Summer* will find this new book by Mrs. Earle one which will claim a place on the shelf beside them.

AMONG some two hundred curious illustrations for her new book on *Child Life in Colonial Days* [The Macmillan Company], Mrs. Alice Morse Earle has collected a series of about thirty miniatures of children. The quaintest groups imaginable are some of them. As in her *Home Life in Colonial Days* so in this new book, Mrs. Earle has brought together a large collection of material gathered from the presses and garrets, the picture galleries, and heirlooms of old families who have kept together during the past two hundred years.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE writes for the October number of *Birdlore*, (The Macmillan Company), a poem wherein the rhythm and spirit of the songs of the robin, bluebird, Maryland yellow-throat, and thrasher are very happily expressed. In the same issue a granddaughter of Audubon tells the history of the family seal, Dr. J. A. Allen contributes a paper on the *American Ornithologists' Union*, which is accompanied by a photograph showing the leading ornithologists of America, and there is an interesting discussion on the ethics of caging birds.

AN interesting work on constitutional development during the past century has been written by Edmund H. Sears, Principal of Mary Institute, St. Louis. Its title is *An Outline of Political Growth in the Nineteenth Century*. The author has attempted to trace the history of every country in the world which has had a constitutional development, or experienced political changes during the present century. Each country is treated separately instead of contemporaneously and the treatment is based upon a fair consideration of all the leading events that have contributed to national development. The Macmillan Company will publish it immediately.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. announce *The River War*, an account of the recovery of the Sudan, by Winston Spencer Churchill, in two volumes, with numerous

maps and illustrations; *The Redemption of Egypt*, by W. Basal Warsfold; *Peaks and Pines*, another Norway book, by J. A. Lees; *The Homeric Hymns*, translated, with critical introductions, by Andrew Lang, who also produces *The Red Book of Animal Stories*; *The English Radicals*, an historical sketch, by C. B. Roylance Kent; *Mr. Blackburn's Games at Chess*, edited by P. Anderson Graham; and *A Farmer's Year*: Being his Commonplace Book for 1898, by H. Rider Haggard.

*Via Crucis*, Mr. Marion Crawford's new novel, is just announced by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Crawford has brought the wealth of his knowledge of mediæval history to bear on this story. His main object has been to bring a primitive Christian character into sudden contact with the enormous contrasts of the Middle Ages with the splendor of the great French and German Barons, the abject misery of the poor of that age, and to oppose his simple convictions to the complicated temptations of a world of which he had not dreamt, and to bring out triumphant the moral simplicity which underlies the highest humanity of all ages.

AN important autobiographical work that has a certain general as well as particular interest is in press for immediate publication by The Macmillan Company. It is the *Reminiscences* of the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, the Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota. The Bishop's work among the Western Indians, particularly at Faribault, is well known. The author tells many good stories of famous men he knew—Gladstone, Wilberforce, Sherman, Lincoln, Tait, and the Franco-American dentist, the genial Dr. Evans. The volume will have interesting illustrations, including a portrait of the author, together with many Indian scenes of the Bishop's work.

SHORTLY to be issued by J. B. Lippincott Co. are *Bohemian Paris of To-day*, by W. C. Morrow, with illustration by Edouard Cucuel; *Salons Colonial and Republican*, by Miss Anne H. Wharton; *The True William Penn*, by Sydney George Fisher; *Myths and Legends of Our New Possessions*, by Charles M. Skinner; Dr. Furness's Variorum Edition of *Much Ado*

*about Nothing: Popular British Ballads, Ancient and Modern*, chosen by R. Brimley Johnson; *Homes and Haunts of the Pilgrim Fathers*, by Alexander Macken- nel, D.D.; *A Manual of Coaching*, by Fairman Rogers, illustrated; and *The Life of Prince Otto von Bismarck*, by Frank Preston Stearns.

SPEAKING of Canon Rawnsley's *Literary Associations of the English Lakes*, the *Outlook* says that they "were such thoroughly enjoyable volumes that his *Life and Nature at the English Lakes* is sure to have a specially wide and warm reception. No one can have ever visited the English Lakes, with all their glamour of exquisite natural beauty joined to memories of great and good men who have lived there, without becoming in some degree a lover of those lakes. He will, therefore, by means of Canon Rawnsley's new book, not object to wanderings through Skiddaw Forest, to Skiddaw Top, by Greta Side, or over Loughrigg. The book was written, and will be read, *con amore*."

*Romances of Roguery* is the title of a volume by Frank Wadleigh Chandler, which fills a place in English literature hitherto inadequately occupied, and is said to be the most thorough account of the picaresque novel in any language. It is a historical and descriptive account of the picaresque novel of Spain and its translations and adaptations in other languages, dealing with its whole range of subject and incident, the social state of Spain out of which it came, and including summaries and criticisms of several hitherto undescribed examples of much rarity, with a very full bibliography of the literature of the rogue of Spain. The Macmillan Company publish it in their *Columbia University Studies in Literature*.

THE Bowen Merrill Company announce for early publication a story of the Civil War entitled *The Legionaries* by Henry Scott Clark, which is the pseudonym, we understand, of a prominent Indiana jurist. As a child the author remembers how Morgan's raiders terrorized Indiana in 1863, and the story has grown largely out of neighborhood tales of "when Morgan crossed the Ohio." The "Legionaries" is the name which Governor Morton gave

to the home guard organized to repel or to capture the raiders, but the "Legionaries" figure less in the story than does Morgan's famous cavalry. It is said to be a narrative of historic value and interest as well as an exciting story of the events and war feeling in a region too often slighted by historians of the Civil war.

*A Life of Thackeray*, in two volumes, with numerous illustrations, by Lewis Melville, is the most catching entry in the fall announcements of Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago. Others are a *Life of Sir Arthur Sullivan*, by Arthur Lawrence; *Some Players*, by Amy Leslie; *Henry Irving*—Ellen Terry, a book of portraits, by Gordon Craig; *Famous Ladies of the English Court*, illustrated, by Mrs. Aubrey Richardson; *The Indians of To Day*, by George Bird Grinnell; *The Greatest American Orations*, edited by Alonzo Beach Gower; *A Modern Reader and Speaker*, by George Riddle; *Fables in Slang*, by George Ade; *The Human Interest*, a study in incompatibilities, by Violet Hunt; and *The Religion of Tomorrow*, by the Rev. Frank Crane.

FRANCES P. HARPER's fall announcements include number three of the "American Explorers" series, *On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer*, being the diary of Francisco Garces, missionary priest, in his travels through Sonora, Arizona and California, 1775-76, now first translated and carefully edited, with plates and maps, by Dr. Elliott Coues; *Essays in Librarianship and Bibliography*, by Dr. Richard Garnett; Cennino Cennini's *Art of the Old Masters*, newly translated by Christina J. Herringham; a new edition of Cripps's *Old English Plate*, revised and enlarged; *Good Citizenship*, twenty-one essays edited by the Rev. J. E. Hand and Canon Gore; *Naval Yarns of Sea-Fights, Wrecks, Etc.*, collected and edited by W. H. Long; and *A Cockney in Arcadia*, by Harry A. Spurr.

*The Life of Cromwell* that Theodore Roosevelt is preparing for *Scribner's Magazine* will run through six numbers of the periodical next year. It will be illustrated by F. C. Yohn, E. C. Peixotto, Henry McCarter, and other well-known artists. There will also be many rare portraits, relics, and other valuable matter. It may be re-

called that the first installment of Mr. John Morley's *Oliver Cromwell* will appear in the November *Century*. Mr. Roosevelt's work will be the third book on Cromwell to appear in 1898 or 1899. The first one was the elaborate biography by Samuel Rawson Gardiner. This work, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, contains a facsimile frontispiece in colors, twenty nine full page illustrations, and twelve smaller ones, including various authentic portraits of the Protector himself and of members of his family.

*Greek Terracotta Statuettes* is the title of a handsomely illustrated monograph by C. A. Hutton which The Macmillan Company will publish immediately. Mr. A. G. Murray, keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, has written a preface. Greek Terracotta Statuettes have a double charm, archaeological and æsthetic, the one appealing to a rather restricted class of students, the other to a much wider public. So far, except in France, Greek statuettes have been chiefly treated from the archaeological standpoint, but the present publication is addressed to that wider public which though not repelled by their archaeological interest is mainly attracted by their æsthetic charm. Eight of the illustrations are large full-page reproductions in color of typical figures, while there are thirty-five figures represented in monochrome.

DODD, MEAD & CO.'s list includes the sixth volume of James Schouler's *History of the United States Constitution*, dealing with the civil war; *Imperial India*, by G. W. Steevens; *Life and Letters of Dr. John Donne*, by Edmund Gosse; *Romance of King Ludwig II. of Bavaria*, by Frances A. Gerard; *Reminiscences of the Life of Edward P. Roe*, by his sister; *Iconografia Dantesca*, by Ludwig Volkmann, fully illustrated; *Old New York on Staffordshire Pottery*, by R. F. Halsey; *Poems of Cabin and Field*, by Paul Laurence Dunbar; *Ballads of Books*, by Prof. Brander Matthews; *Gray Stone and Porphyry*, poems by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, and, by the same author, *What is Good English, and Other Essays*; *New Letters of Hazlett and Charles Lamb*, by W. Carew Hazlett; Austin Dobson's *Life of Goldsmith*; and *A Lookeron in London*, by Mary H. Krout.

*A History of England for High Schools and Academies* has been written by Professors Katharine Coman and Elizabeth K. Kendall, of Wellesley College, and is published by The Macmillan Company. The authors have kept in view the history requirement recently adopted by several leading colleges and universities, and their chief aim has been to emphasize the physical environment afforded by the British Isles, the race traits of the peoples that have occupied the land, the methods by which they have wrought out industrial prosperity and the measures by which they have attained self-government, all of which are essential to an adequate understanding of the growth of the English nation. Within the limits imposed by text-book dimensions, they have endeavored to bring out these phases of the national life. Maps, depicting every important geographical change add much to the practical value of the book.

FROM The Macmillan Company, New York, we have received five volumes of the beautiful little Temple Classics, including *Hesperides*; *The Works, Both Human and Divine*, of Robert Herrick, in two volumes; *Thoughts of Divines and Philosophers*, by Basil Montagu; *The Sonnets of William Wordsworth* and the *Life and Death of Thomas Woolsey*, by George Cavendish. These little classics are edited by Israel Gollancz, M.A. (Price, 50 cents the volume.) They are of a size to be handily slipped into one's pocket; the print is clear, the flexible binding good and the frontispiece portraits excellent. From the same publishers we note Vols. VI. and VII. of The Eversley Edition of *The Works of William Shakespeare*, which is to be completed in ten volumes, under the able editorship of C. H. Herford, Litt.D., Professor of English Language and Literature in the University Colleges of Wales, Aberystwyth.

THE second and concluding volume of Mr. Thomas E. Watson's *Story of France* will be published this month. It will be devoted to the revolution that is to say, to the period between the death of Louis XV. and the Consulate of Napoleon Buonaparte. Speaking of Volume I. which appeared in the spring, Henry M. Baird says, in *Literature*: "He has given us a highly interesting book upon one of the

most fascinating themes of history. *The Story of France* is the fruit of great research, and is conscientious and thoroughly readable presentation of a great theme." "His style" George Cary Eggleston says "is terse, simple and direct. In narration he is rapid and graphic. His diction is strong, and his presentation of events and of social conditions is always picturesque and often dramatic. He has wit, humor and much of that rhetorical fervor which in oral utterance we call eloquence."

SPEAKING of the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones' book *Jess*, which the author also calls *Bits of Wayside Gospel*, *The Outlook* for September 23d, says in its review "that it is a book which will refresh and inspirit any reader," and they "earnestly and heartily recommend every one who loves nature, but especially everyone who loves the uplands of the spirit to read the book. Amidst the rush and turmoil of this end of the century it is a pity that time has not been found, by the few who can do such work, for the writings of more volumes of this character." *Jess* is a saddle horse, and out of that horse's service its master extracts the kind of sermons and genial philosophy in which an exquisite sympathy between the horse and its rider, the charm of the landscape, and a broadening of the religious spirit of man are blended.

The Rev. Lloyd Jones is the editor of the Chicago *Unity*, and his book is published by The Macmillan Company.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY have just published *Topics of United States History* by John G. Allen, Ph.D., Principle of the High School, Rochester, N. Y. The book is designed to accompany any good text book and aid in the selection of courses. It begins with a suggested working library for teachers, followed by a series of introductions on the use of the topical method, with sources, suggestions to teachers, the desired result, how to study, the recitation, talks to create interest, and memory lessons. Then follow the systematically arranged topical studies from pre Columbian times to the present. This is accompanied by a series of illustrative, marginal references to sources, and other material, serving as a guide to useful reading for boys and girls, and as

a bibliography for teachers. Other noticeable features of the book are that it shows the close connection which geography and civil government sustain to history, the intimate relations existing between our country and other nations, and important national events concurrent with European history.

RICHARD G. BADGER & Co., Boston, promise shortly, *From Yauco to Las Marias*, a story of the campaign in western Porto Rico by the Independent Regular Brigade under Brigadier-General Schwan, told by Private Karl Stephen Herrmann; *The Sicilian Idylls of Theocritus*, translated into English lyric measure by Marion Mills Miller; *Julia Marlowe*, by John D. Barry, Volume I. in the *Sock and Buskin Biographies*; *French Portraits*, appreciations of latter day French writers by Vance Thompson; *Old Madame and Other Tragedies*, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; *The House of the Sorcerer*, a story of negro life, by Haldane McFall, stepson of Mrs. Sarah Grand, author of the *Heavenly Twins*; *Pepys's Ghost*, by Edwin Emerson, Jr.; *Camp Arcady*, by Floy Campell; *Vassar Stories*, the *Century's* prize story, by Miss Grace Margaret Gallaher; *The Price of Blood*, an extravaganza, written and illustrated by Howard Pyle; *The Fairy Spinning Wheel*, from the French of Catulle Mendès; *The Sirens Three*, by Walter Crane; and *Illustrated Ditties of the Olden Time*, a reprint.

*Wabeno, the Magician* is the title of Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright's sequel to *Tommy Anne and the Three Hearts* (Macmillan). It is a quaint story of child-life with Nature, interwoven with Indian legends, for its setting. Tommy is a boy of four, Anne (no longer called Tommy-Anne) twelve, while Waddles is supplemented by a new dog, a St. Bernard pup, Lumberlegs by name.

Wabeno, the Magican, the spirit of wild nature, the answer to unanswerable questions, is an Indian equivalent of the god Pan.

The titles of the fourteen chapters are: The Dream Fox, One Very Cold Day, Dr. Anne, The Signal, The Man of the Moon, what the Coal Said to the Kindling Wood, Keoshk, the Sea Gull, The Planting Moon, The Story of Bek-Wuk the Arrow, The Widdow Dog, Amoe the

Honey Bee, The Village in the Pond, The Shedding Dance, Wabeno's gift. The book is charmingly illustrated by Mr. Joseph M. Gleeson.

*The Impression of Spain* of James Russell Lowell edited by Joseph B. Gilder, with an introduction by A. A. Adee, have been gathered from his dispatches to the State Department while Minister. The book will be published by the Putnams, along with the second volume of Blok's *History of the Netherlands; Bismarck and the New German Empire*, by J. W. Headlam; *Charlemagne, the Hero of two Nations*, by H. W. Carless Davis; *Roman Life under the Caesars*, by Émile Thomas; *Alexander the Great*, by Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler; *Theodore Beza, the Counsellor of the French Reformation*, by Prof. Henry Martyn Baird; *Rupert, Prince Palatine*, by Eva Scott; *Browning, Poet and Man*, by Elizabeth Luther Cary; *The Troubadours at Home*, by Prof. Justin H. Smith, in two volumes, illustrated; *A Prisoner of the Khalefa*, by Charles Neufeld; *The Wheat Problem*, by Sir William Crookes; *Principles of Public Speaking*, by Prof. Guy Carleton Lee; *Life beyond Death*, by the Rev. Minot J. Savage; and *Bluebeard*, a contribution to history and folk lore, by Thomas Wilson, LL.D., one of the curators of the United States National Museum.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY will publish this fall the third volume of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart's *American History Told by Contemporaries*. It will cover the period of National Expansion, 1783-1845. The final volume of the series will be *Welding the Nation*. Like its predecessors, the present volume will have an apparatus of bibliography and introductory matter, a brief characterization of the writers, and a thorough index. Another volume to appear shortly from the pen of the same author is *Colonial Children*, the first volume of a series of *Source Readers of American History*. This volume is intended for children, and the extracts illustrate many entertaining facts of colonial life and customs, as well as some of the most interesting episodes of colonial history. The extracts are rewritten in modern form, so as to offer no puzzles of grammar or spelling, but preserve the racy and often humorous flavor of the old

writers. Special pains has been taken to select extracts which will set forth the amusements, pursuits and interests of children, both white and Indian. Difficult points are explained in brief introductions and side notes.

PROFESSOR EDWIN HERBERT LEWIS follows up his *First Book in Writing English* and his *Introduction to the Study of Literature* with a series of *Manuals of English Composition*, the first of which is just out (Macmillan). It differs from most similar books in several respects. It teaches sentence analysis as merely a means by which the student may name what he has instinctively written; thus, it presents in an organic way all the grammar needed in the eighth and ninth grades. It aims to secure spontaneity by a series of very short first drafts, in which the student need consider no detail of sentence structure or punctuation. It aims to secure some degree of care by a system of revision, by which the student examines previous compositions. Thus the student is benefited by becoming his own critic, and the instructor is saved a large part of the fruitless labor of marginal corrections. The book consists of 170 exercises, each short enough for a daily task. The literary illustrations from which the student reaches inductions are the residuum of a winnowing process performed by students themselves. The First Manual can be used with younger students than those for whom the author's *First Book in Writing English* was designed, or with students of the same age.

IN an editorial on "The Temper of Time" the New York *Tribune* of October 8th takes as its text Mr. Egerton Castle's new novel *Young April*, in which to quote the *Tribune*, "the whole trend of the narrative is towards the apotheosis of youth. Its appearance throws a suggestive light on the broad tendency of contemporary life. The century is old; it is dying. But man was never younger. He is younger because he is lighter of heart, more ready to whistle misfortune down the wind. Whether he is wiser or not we leave for the pundits to decide. What is unmistakable is his love of a good time. It is said, of course, that this is a callous and frivolous generation whose empty laugh conceals a vacant mind, capable at most of a rather weak kneeled pessimism.

But if this is so why are books like *Young April* published and read?" The spirit of abandon in *Young April* which has prompted the *Tribune's* editorial, was to be expected from Mr. Castle's previous work in *The Pride of Jennico*, which ran through so many editions last year. The demand for *Young April* in advance of its publication caused some delay in its issue as the publishers had to change their plans and double the size of the first edition. The book was thus practically in its third edition within a week of publication.

THERE has recently been some discussion in England, in connection with books of the past year, about the correct principles of biography. Abraham Lincoln would never read biographies, fond as he was of reading and of information about human character, because, as he explained to his law partner, the heroes were so conventionalized that they were all alike. In the life of Lincoln which The Macmillan Company have just published this apologetic and white-washing attitude is absent. The author, Norman Hapgood, was brought up near Lincoln's own home, and he dwells with as much satisfaction in the rough but sterling sides of the great President's character, as he does in the more obviously heroic aspects. It will be interesting to see if this is the real life that we have been waiting for.

We hear a great deal about "the machine" these days, and a large class of persons look with some contempt on strict party men and also on all political trickery. These critics seldom refer to the fact that Abraham Lincoln was probably the ablest political manipulator of his time. His ability to use party tools for big ends, and also the amount he did for "harmony" are very fully explained by Mr. Hapgood, who, although an intense admirer of the President, seems to rejoice in sides of him that other biographers disguise. Mr. Hapgood thinks he is all the greater man for being able to do what Bulwer's Richelieu said he did; when the lion's skin proved too short he eked it out with the fox's.

SHOULD a university accept money that comes through a trust or a department store? This is the question around which Margaret Sherwood has constructed her Little Roars (young lion), etc., the home life of insects and animals is given in a

novel, *Henry Worthington, Idealist*, recently published by The Macmillan Company. The *Chicago Tribune*, in a long review of the book, says that the "Winthrop where the scene is laid is a thin disguise for Boston. The old university and the great department stores of Winthrop are the features which stand out most clearly in the picture. In the first chapter we are shown Henry Worthington just facing his first class as professor in sociology or political economy, when the department of Science, of which his father is professor, receives a gift of \$500,000 from a Mr. Gordon, the secret proprietor of 'Smith's Department Store.' Then the trouble begins. The son opposes the acceptance of the gift and a shadow falls between him and his father. He speaks to his class, and is expelled from his position on account of his opinions. He thus lives in and studies the slums, sweatshops and department stores, and makes a special study of Gordon's store, where he finds cash girls working for a dollar a week and grown women for \$2.50 or \$3. He meets Gordon's daughter, Annice, who herself has doubts about the way her father's money is made. The result may be surmised." The *Chicago Tribune* says "the novel is a strong one, apart from the sensational problems it contains," and that "it is pretty sure to be read and talked of, especially in educational circles, and it will arouse wide discussion."

*Letters from Queer and Other Folk, for Boys and Girls to Answer* is the title of a new and interesting departure in the teaching of English composition, which has just been issued published by The Macmillan Company. Miss Helen M. Cleveland, whose *Vivid Scenes in American History* are well known, is the author. Her new work is in three parts. I. A Manual for Teachers. II. Reader for Grammar Grades. III. Reader for Primary Grades. The series may perhaps be best described as a grammar school course in written expression, especially letter writing. The design is to teach language, *not about language*. There is but one way to do this, and that is to inspire language—to spur the child to express himself. The inspiring material in these books consists of about one hundred social and business letters and notes to be answered. Under the playful names of Little Horns (an ant), familiar way, and in a way to call out re-

plies. These letters, correlating natural history, form a course in natural history aside from their main purpose. For the upper grades there are many business letters, and there is careful drill in business forms. Capitalization, punctuation, directing envelopes and arranging the parts of a letter and put in a section as daily drill work under the heading "Constant Busy Work for All Grades." There is a vocabulary and a list of such synonyms as are in daily use. This book is new but it is not radical. The best teachers are spending many a weary hour searching for the thought inspiring material given here. It is a practical school book from beginning to end.

MR. ZANGWILL'S new collection of *Ghetto Tragedies*, which is published under the title of *They That Walk in Darkness*, covers a wide range of production, for one of the stories was written ten years ago, and the latest has only just been finished. It contains specimens of the realistic story, as well as of the poetic imaginative story. *Satan Mekatrig* is an attempt at a kind of *Ghetto Faust*, the Mekatrig being the name of the Ghetto idea of the seducing Satan. In *Bethulah* Mr. Zangwill has treated a legend of immaculate conception among the sect of Chasidim, joyous Jewish mystics, who live in the remote villages of the Carpathian mountains. *Noah's Ark* is a story of an attempt to found a Jewish state in America, and has peculiar interest at this present moment of Zionist activity.

Another story that deals with America is entitled *The Land of Promise*, and deals with the troubles of immigrants on reaching this country, and the tragedies that may spring from the American immigration laws. One of the longest stories in the book, *The Keeper of Conscience*, studies East End Jewish life, and the heroine is a board school teacher. In *Transitional*, Mr. Zangwill deals somewhat, as in *Children of the Ghetto*, with the humor and pathos of the development of life away from the Ghetto, as wealth comes with its dubious blessing. Russian life and the persecution of the Jews in that country are vividly pictured in *The Diary of a Meshumad (Apostate)*. As in *Dreamers of the Ghetto*, Mr. Zangwill is thus continually changing his scene. Now we are in the wards of the hospital for the incurables in East London, now in the

streets of Jerusalem, while the concluding scene of *They That Walk in Darkness* takes place in the Vatican of Rome, yet all the scenes unite to give a vivid picture of the tragedy and the poetry and the dreams of Israel of to-day.

*Pompeii, Its Life and Art*, by August Mau, of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome has been translated into English by Francis W. Kelsey, Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan, and will be issued this month by The Macmillan Company. It is illustrated with ten full page photogravures, five full-page plans, and about two hundred half tone illustrations, drawings and plans their text.

For twenty-five years Professor Mau has devoted himself to the study of Pompeii, spending his summers among the ruins and his winters in Rome interpreting the results of the summer's work. His previous writings have been published partly in German, in part, also, in Italian. The present volume, however, is not a translation of a book already published, but an entirely new work, designed to answer the questions which intelligent readers, and visitors at Pompeii, are constantly asking about the remains of the ancient city.

The introduction discusses briefly the situation of Pompeii, its history previous to the year 79, the catastrophe that overwhelmed the city, the excavations which have now been carried on more or less systematically for a hundred and fifty years, and the periods of construction, as revealed by a study of the ruins.

Part I. which comprises about a third of a volume, is devoted to, "Public Places and Buildings"—the Forum, with its temples, market halls and municipal offices; the theaters, baths, and other structures designed for public use.

The houses are described in Part II. and among them are included the more recently excavated "House of the Silver Wedding" and "House of Vettii," as those that have been longer known. The rest of the book treats of "Trades and Occupations" (Part III.), "The Tombs" (Part IV.), and "Art and Culture of the Pompeians" (Part V.).

The illustrations are taken partly from photographs, and partly from drawings; among the latter are a number of restorations of ancient buildings.

"THE Lord loves ordinary looking men," said Abraham Lincoln. "That is why he made so many of them." This off-hand defense of democracy is quoted in the new life of Lincoln by Norman Hapgood, and a number of similar stories, to show the various sides of Lincoln's democracy. In using the sub-title, "The Man of the People," the author shows that this idea of "the first American" is carried throughout the work. This volume is intended to furnish an intimate story of Lincoln's life, and throughout, Lincoln is looked upon as the incarnation of the spirit of democracy. The character of the man, his strong and racy individuality, are kept well in the foreground. The completeness with which he understood the common people is shown to be the basis of his power as a leader in a crisis where ordinary principles were useless. Mr. Hapgood firmly believes in the charm and health of American life, and finds Lincoln the most thorough representative of our national spirit among all the prominent men in our history. This announcement is certainly one to arouse expectation and strong interest in so personal and intimate a treatment of "the first American."

Why is it that Abraham Lincoln's life and character are so peculiarly tempting to the publisher and author? Almost every year sees the attempt to write a biography of him which shall be recognized as the standard life. It is doubtless because, with all the attempts thus far made, none has fulfilled the requirements of a summary, authoritative, and readable life for the intelligent classes.

In his book Norman Hapgood has gone on the assumption that it is better to paint a great man as he is. There is frequently a tendency to put halos on good men, and hoofs and a tail on bad men, which is fatal to real knowledge. This is shown not only in biography, but in current political criticisms, which gives many people the idea that Garfield, for instance, was a mere catalogue of the virtues, and on the other hand that Platt and Croker daily commit the most heinous crimes. Mr. Hapgood's other work has shown a tendency to treat history with more discrimination than this, and if the new life of Lincoln gives an uncolored view of the President and the events of his time, it will fill a need.

## Reviews.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

*Young April.* By Exerton Castle. With Illustrations by A. B. Wenzell. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Castle's new book has all the elements which we associate with the narrative of romantic adventure. It moves with unflagging rapidity to its end and it embraces intrigues, duels, quarrels, reconciliations, a score of surprises. Yet the beauty of *Young April*—and in a light, fragile, transient way this is really a beautiful book—springs far less from any of these stirring things than from an atmosphere which seems somehow independent of them all. In his first chapter the author strikes a note of happy youth, of sunny experience, of sweet sentiment, and to that note he is faithful to a degree extremely rare in contemporary fiction. The life of his hero during one short month is caught up in a glamour of love and loveliness, a glamour too perfect to last more than that brief space of time. Mr. Castle contrives to keep it unblemished for the reader by the exercise of an art that is as self-possessed as it is subtle. With nine novelists out of ten the stream of romance into which the young Duke of Rochester is plunged would become saccharine and mawkish almost before the action was begun. Mr. Castle's sentiment never lapses into sentimentality. He flings around his personages a million rose leaves, but all the time there is a fresh, strong breeze blowing across the radiant scene. Youth is set upon a pedestal, but manliness is never forgotten.

We do not need to dwell on the liveliness and quaintness of the plot. Rochester's metamorphosis from the state of a sedate young nobleman on his travels to that of an opera singer's postillion, and his subsequent entrance into the picturesque court of a minor European monarch, are interesting, but these transitions serve only as the machinery for the development of his dreams of passion. Neuberg, his friend, who loves the singer, and Spencer, the friend of them all, whose own heart is long proof against the arts of Cupid, but from whose belated surrender the most tragic phases of the story are all derived, are both men of individuality; but somehow they are also mere subordinates to the idea, the inspiration, which Mr. Castle almost lyrically celebrates. He is ingenious and indefatigable in the production of novel situations, and at the end he leaves the memory not of a story, of a series of adventures, but of a feeling. The book marks, we must add, a distinct advance upon that excellent novel, "*The Pride of Jenico*." That is so good a piece of work that there is no danger of its being cast quite into the shadow of its successor; but we discern, nevertheless, in *Young April* a greater authority and a more spontaneous, more impera-

tive charm. The style is in keeping with the spirit of the book, being graceful and vivacious, the fitting vehicle for the expression of fleeting sensations, tenderness, gallantry and wit. The aim of the writer would appear to have been to make everything in his book contribute to one rare impression of exquisite romance. Such an impression he unquestionably conveys. He has painted youth in all its chivalry and ideality and has preserved its delicate bloom to the end, only deepening its magical effect by the epilogue in which he touches on its poignant place in the recollections of maturity. One artful omission we may note. The kingdom in which the action is laid is one more of those tiny States which fiction has added to the geographies, but Mr. Castle, with humor, has declined to give it a name.—*New York Tribune*.

*The Races of Europe. A Sociological Study (the Lowell Institute Lectures).* By William Z. Ripley, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Sociology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, etc. New York, D. Appleton & Co.

This volume, its author tells us, is the outgrowth of a course of lectures on physical geography and anthropology delivered before the Lowell Institute in 1896. As regards its aim and substance, he represents it as "merely an honest effort to coördinate, illustrate, and interpret the vast mass of original material" collected mainly by European scholars. "An earnest attempt," he says, "has been made to bring this abundant store of raw material into some sort of orderly arrangement, and at the same time to render it accessible to future investigators along the same lines." These statements accurately characterize the book, though in disclaiming originality so emphatically Professor Ripley is unjust to himself. Each page bears witness to his independence of thought and observation.

In selecting the ethnology of Europe as the subject of an essay of this kind, Professor Ripley has, it must be admitted, made an ambitious choice. Not only is Europe, as he says, "the continent of all others wherein social phenomena have attained their highest and most complex development," but it is also the one upon whose ethnological problems the greatest amount of learning and ingenuity have been expended. Moreover, the extraordinary abundance and variety of the material which the statistician, the philologist, and the archaeologist have placed at the disposal of the student of European man, vastly enhance the difficulty of his task. To gain a practical mastery of these innumerable data, to draw from them legitimate conclusions, and to harmonize the often conflicting results of the various contributory sciences

demand immense industry and consummate skill; while to pass safely through the whirlpool of contending theories requires a "Delian swimmer" indeed. It is high praise, therefore, to say that from every point of view this volume justifies Professor Ripley in his choice of a theme. It is not only a thoroughly satisfactory guide to the study of the special field which it was designed to cover, but it is also the best book, in English, that can be offered to the layman who desires to obtain a general knowledge of the problems, methods, and tendencies of ethnological science as a whole.

To review a work of such magnitude in detail is, of course, impossible.

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The volume is accompanied by a large number of excellent charts and diagrams and well-selected photographs of local types of the population.—*Critic.*

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*The Temperance Problem and Social Reform.*

By Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell. (Thos. Whittaker).

The purpose of this valuable group of studies and compilations is to consider the question of temperance legislation in its relation to the general social problem and to state the comparative condition of England relatively to the past and to other countries both in regard to actual consumption of alcohol and to its effect.

The authors wisely leave questions of physiology aside. It is the economic aspect that interests them, and it is on the ground that the cost of drinking is too great for the social good that they base their plea for legal restriction of the traffic. They begin by stating the present condition. In spite of the growth of the temperance sentiment the *per capita* consumption of liquors, wines and beer have all increased in England since 1840, and the expenditure has increased by nearly a quarter.

The facts gathered here from the experience and experiments of the world are most interesting, and in this arrangement gain a new meaning. Thus the authors seek to bring home to the student of the subject in a final chapter. The suggestions, which are many and wise, centre around the elimination of private profit from the traffic and the use of the revenues derived from it to create and support public enterprises for social refreshment and recreation, such as trade exhibitions, people's palaces, popular lectures, social clubs, gymnasiums, temperance cafés and the like. The book is furnished with five maps and two photographs, illustrating the fictitious value that the traffic gives to property, and the relations of drunkenness to population. It has also an arsenal of appendixes, from which every speaker may draw the weapon suited to his arm and purpose. In short, it is the kind of book that men interested in temperance work or legislation cannot afford to be without, and Mr. Whittaker has performed a service to the American public in placing it within their convenient reach.—*The Churchman.*

*Bell's Cathedral Series.* The Macmillan Company.

Since our last mention of the progress of *Bell's Cathedral Series* (New York: Macmillan) eight volumes have appeared. These are devoted respectively to Lichfield, the smallest cathedral church in England, with its unequalled group of stone spires; Winchester the largest of them all, and with the loveliest unaltered Romanesque architecture contrasting with sumptuous late Gothic; Norwich, whose charm is all but wholly interior, but with an apse and deambulatory and apsidal chapels which, without and within, surpass anything in the island; Peterborough, with the most vigorous and original, if not quite, as Ruskin thought "the finest west front in England;" Wells complete beyond other episcopal establishments, with lady-chapel, chapter-house, cloisters, bishop's palace, close, gateways, bridge, and old houses of the see, and famous for its ancient sculpture, mocked though it is by formal modern copies; Lincoln, with the earliest pure English Gothic vaulting, and, to many of us, the typical thirteenth-century English cathedral; Durham in its unequalled position of commanding beauty, and holding still to some important adjuncts of porch and chapel, priory and cloister, such as not even Wells can boast; and Southwell Minster, small, quaint, and plain-looking, but full of admirable and perfectly applied detail. These eight books, all "edited by Gleeson White and Edward F. Strange," have been written by eight different authors, with the general result that the volumes are very nearly alike in the arrangement of their material and in the character of their illustrations. They differ widely, however, in the degree of Critical acumen shown in the treatment of architectural questions. The value of the set, as the beginning of a truly critical study of English mediæval architecture, is, however, not to be doubted for a moment. The volumes should be read through by every student.—*Nation.*

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*The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America.*

By John Fiske, with 8 Maps, 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This work, which is one of the most significant portions of Mr. Fiske's American history, is of remarkable importance and probably the most distinctive contribution of this year to historical literature. It comes next in sequence to Mr. Fiske's "Beginnings of New England." It begins with a concise survey of the political and social condition of the Netherlands in the Middle Ages, and points out the remarkable influence exerted by the Netherlands upon England from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, and traces the rapid growth of Dutch maritime power after 1580. Then follow the voyages of Verrazano and Hudson, the founding of the Dutch West India Company and the earliest Dutch settlements on the Hudson River. Graphic sketches are given of the directors of New Netherland—Van Twiller, Kieft and Stuyvesant. The fortunes of the patroons, the dis-

putes with the men of New England Kieft's terrible war with the Indians, and the struggles of the Dutch colonists for self-government, are described with considerable detail. The second volume contains a description of the city of New York in 1680, an account of the Duke of York's autocratic governors and their administrations, and a brilliant narrative of the Leisler troubles. A sketch of the rise of the Quakers and the early life of William Penn leads to the "holy experiment" of the founding of Pennsylvania. A chapter entitled "The Citadel of America" gives the history of New York as the pivotal province in the great struggle with France, which began with the accession of William III. Sketches of Knickerbocker society and the Quaker commonwealth follow, and the volume ends with an account of the results of the liberal Dutch and Quaker policy in introducing into North America a large population from France, Germany and the north of Ireland. The very interesting story is told with the remarkable clearness and charm which make all of Mr. Fiske's volumes of American history as delightful as they are important.

*The Development of the English Novel.* By Wilbur L. Cross. The Macmillan Company.

Students of English literature have long desired to have in their possession a book such as that which Professor Cross has now given us. Only a few months ago we received a letter from a correspondent asking us to give her a bibliography of books relating to the English novel, and in reply we were obliged to say that there was nothing of a comprehensive character that we could recommend. More than that, there was in reality no book whatever which covered the ground that Professor Cross has traversed in the composition of the present work. It is strange indeed that the most popular section of our literature should have been left so long unstudied in these days when every one is reading novels, when the history of literature is so earnestly investigated in both our universities and our more important schools, and when its comparative study has become so prominent a feature of the curriculum. We fancy that the delay in the preparation of such a book as this has been due in part at least to the feeling which half unconsciously still lingers in many minds that fiction is a frivolous thing, that it is all very well as an intellectual amusement, but that it does not deserve to be read and studied with the seriousness that is devoted to other departments of literary effort. This feeling, which is to be found almost exclusively among English-speaking peoples is beginning to disappear, yet it is curious to note the paucity even of essays and short monographs which Professor Cross has been able to discover and refer to in his bibliographical appendix. He is, in fact, restricted to the pedantic old book of Dunlop, and to a chapter or so from Henry James and Stevenson.

It is fortunate that the first book of the kind to appear in English should have been the work of one who not only has a scholarly and exact understanding of the authors whom he treats and of their relation to one another, but who has also a sympathetic appreciation of the literature as literature, with a nice sense of style; and who can himself set forth his criticism in a forcible, informing and attractive way. It is so difficult to cover so much ground without falling into dryness such as characterizes Saintsbury's various books of slipshod erudition, and it is no less difficult to avoid the pitfalls that exist in the temptation to be purely popular. Professor Cross, however, has on the other hand omitted nothing that is essential while at the same time he is interesting to a degree, so that his work may be rightfully compared with that very remarkable *tour de force* of Professor Wells, which appeared last year under the title *A Century of French Fiction*.—*The Commercial Advertiser*.

*The Authority of Criticism and Other Essays.*  
Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Trent, as a critic, has had experience and success unusual for a man of his years, and there is probably no American writer of thirty-five or thereabouts who shows greater promise in the field of criticism. A Southerner by birth and education, he was early called to the Professorship of History and English in the University of the South. His double duties are highly characteristic of the two trends of his thought and training. He has long been a close student of American history, and his studies have culminated in his important lectures at the University of the South, the University of Wisconsin, and elsewhere: in his volume on "Southern Statesmen"—not to mention his first book, the biography of Simms in the American Men of Letters Series, which was essentially a study of social conditions. On the other hand, he has been an ardent and faithful teacher and student of letters; the editor of the most important literary journal of the South, *The Sewanee Review*; an indefatigable reader, with a mind keenly sensitive to new and old impressions, and constantly reaching out for knowledge and enjoyment in several literatures. These two trends of his thought are well represented by the volumes of his published within the last few months—volumes on which he must have been at work simultaneously—his biography of General Lee, his treatise on John Milton, and this volume of essays.

The essays are rich in suggestion and information. The young professor has grappled with great, or at least time-honored, problems—the authority of criticism, the nature and essence of literature, the relation of literature to morals. All men, we think, are dull or futile when they write of such enigmas, which any child can solve but none of the learned; and Mr. Trent is no worse than his more famous predecessors. Indeed, we respect his ambition; he has struck

at the very centre of the shield, as the knights of old have handed down the tradition. But nowadays we must leave such academic puzzles to the metaphysicians.

Mr. Trent is much more interesting and much more effective when he writes of Shelley and Byron, of Musset and Tennyson. The feeling of the world has changed with the changing generation, and the feeling of men who are now thirty-five has had few spokesmen. Current criticism is mainly the work of an older generation, and our world is not theirs, but different, and our opinions have yet to be stated. It is Mr. Trent's good fortune to be one of the first to speak for his own generation, and we hope he may find it his vocation to speak for it often—not in the way of tedious and useless speculation, but, as in the essays we mention, by the frank and earnest statement of well-considered opinion, based on careful thought, solid information, and genuine sympathy.—*The Churchman.*

*Landmarks in English Industrial History.* By George Townsend Warner. The Macmillan Company.

There are books embodying the outcome of original research which discuss at length English history from the standpoint of political economy. Among them may be named Thorold Roger's "Work and Wages," Cunningham's "Growth of English History," and Ashley's "Economic History." The first handbook, however, presenting in compact form the data collected and the conclusions reached by the first-hand students of the subject, is the volume entitled *Landmarks in English Industrial History*, by George Townsend Warner (Macmillans). Within the compass of some 350 pages, the author brings out the salient features of England's industrial and commercial progress from the Norman Conquest to our own day. The title is, to some extent, misleading, for economic history is, by its nature, barren of incidents, and relatively destitute of great landmarks. The ordinary reader would be able to mention ten political or constitutional events to one economic event. Economic history is the history of causes, and tendencies, and policies, and most of these act very slowly. The movement is so gradual that it is only when comparison is made over considerable periods that one can be sure that movement is going on at all. Again, economic history is not often influenced by human personality or character; there are none of the flashes of personal interest which biography gives; what dramatic interest it has is not gained from the rapid succession of incidents, or from the varying turns of fortune, but from the slow intensity and irresistlessness of the causes which it reveals at work. The author's selection of topics has had to be made from a mass of events, few of which, at first sight, stand out as of much greater importance than the rest. Isolated facts are neglected; attention is fastened upon the links in the long chain of social evolution or of

industrial development, or of commercial policy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

*A History of the New World Called America.*  
By Edward John Payne. The Clarendon Press.

The second volume of Mr. Payne's monumental work sustains the reputation of the first for originality and painstaking research. It is readable, in spite of its massive accumulation of detail, and will long remain, in all probability, the standard work on its subject. The present volume continues the account of aboriginal America, began in the first, and so completes the second part. It is Mr. Payne's opinion, and we think he amply proves his case, that the new world was originally settled from Asia, with which it was united during the geologic period known as Miocene by a sort of bridge of land, now submerged, connecting Alaska and British Columbia with Kamtchatka and Siberia. He finds traces of a double migration, a paleo-ethnic and neo-ethnic, the former a less developed and somewhat dwarfish race, that was crowded out of existence here, as almost everywhere, by the larger and stronger one, though it has left traces of its presence in every continent, and some of its descendants seem still to survive in the interior regions of South America, as of Africa. \* \* \*

The early part of the present volume is occupied with general considerations on the necessity of military organization in an agricultural state, and on the origin of an industrial class and of the pueblo. Nearly three hundred pages are then given to discussions of ethnology and primitive speech and modes of reckoning—all necessary to Mr. Payne's thesis, but of less interest to most readers. With this foundation he traces the spread of man over both Americas and then treats in most interesting detail the two civilizations that have a history, the Mexican and the Peruvian, concluding that the Mexican, in spite of its cannibalism, was higher intellectually, while in material amenities and in civil organization the Peruvian was the more advanced.

The whole book is sane and stimulating, full of curious interest and of broad scholarship. We trust that the fates may be propitious to the prosecution of the work and that we may soon be able to welcome Mr. Payne's narrative of the stirring days of the Conquistadores.—*The Churchman.*

*L'Art Gothique et la Renaissance en Chypre.*  
By C. Enlart. Two Volumes. Illustrated.  
Paris: Ernest Leroux.

M. Enlart, to whom we are already indebted for several important works on the architecture of the Middle Ages, among them, "Origines Françaises de l'Architecture Gothique en Italie" and "Les Origines de l'Architecture Gothique en Espagne et en Portugal," has just published two volumes on the Gothic architecture of the island of Cyprus, which give the results of in-

vestigations undertaken under the auspices of the French Ministry of Public Instruction during the year 1896.

The work is divided into two parts, which treat respectively of the religious architecture and the civil and military architecture of the island in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

M. Enhart's wide acquaintance at first hand with the mediæval architecture of nearly all countries, his clear understanding of the principles and characteristic features of its various types, and his technical, as well as scholarly, training, give his works a solid value beyond what is common, and make his publications real contributions to knowledge. The present book is a model of clear and accurate descriptive writing, and its general make up is superb, though suitably plain. The illustrations in the text, which consist mainly of process cuts from the author's own drawings, are admirable examples of architectural delineation, and the few half-tone prints which are included are remarkably clear and fine, while the thirty-four heliotype plates from photographs are singularly beautiful examples of work by this process. It is worthy of notice that French book makers do not find the use of highly calendered paper, with its offensive gloss, necessary for the successful printing of process blocks and half-tones. The paper used in this book is of the best quality, having a fine texture on both sides, and being entirely free from gloss.—*Nation*.

*Diomed: The Life, Travels and Observations of a Dog.* By John Sergeant Wise. The Macmillan Company.

Here is a book of delight for every person who cares for dogs, field sports and the subjects usually discussed by full-blooded, hearty, healthy sportsmen. The story is told by Diomed, a brilliant setter dog, whose lines were cast in pleasant places, and whose master was and is a crack shot and a most companionable man. It is charmingly told, too, with just the occasional waggishness becoming a dog's tale. Almost every desirable shooting-ground in our country is visited by Mr. Wise and Diomed—for short called Di—and the sport and the feasting and the attendant incidents are sketched with a lively pen. It is long since we read a book into which were crowded so many interesting field notes and breezy, yet evidently truthful description of men, dogs, guns and game set against a background of wood, marsh, prairie, hillside and old field sedge. Everywhere in these pages there is the peculiarly hospitable and companionable spirit of the Southern sportsman, and many of the chapters deals with shooting in Virginia and other Southern States. But it is not a mere brutal description of slaughter, not a pot-hunter's record; the sketches include much that smacks of gentle life and of what is best in American provincial hospitality, as well as most interesting and instructive matter pertaining to the history and habits of American game birds.

The work is well illustrated, and is of such value that it should find its way at once into every library which admits books on field sports.—*Independent*.

*Cromwell as a Soldier.* By Lieut.-Col. T. S. Baldock, P.S.C., Royal Artillery. Charles Scribner's Sons. With maps.

It was a happy thought not to separate the military career of Cromwell from his political life and his character as a Puritan leader. As he is recognized as one of the great soldiers of history, who made his place by the force of genius after he reached middle age, without military experience or education, an English series of military works would not have been complete without such a memoir. Col. Baldock has done his work well, analyzing with care the qualities which assured Cromwell's success as a soldier, pointing out the positive improvements in the military art of the day by which he proved his originality and clear insight into the problems before him, and bringing out strongly his courage and force as a leader in battle. Viewed in this way, it does not seem to have been through conscious ambition, but by a natural process, that his generalship, proved by success, carried him to the chief command over the heads of Essex and Fairfax, whose subordinate he had been. His preëminence was won, much as Grant's was in our civil war, by the test of hard-fought campaigns, in which his victories marked him for still higher trusts. We are consciously helped in our estimate of other phases of the Protector's character by getting well fixed in mind that his military fame was the honest result of great military genius, which forced its recognition by rivals as well as by the public.—*The Nation*.

*Tropical Colonization.* By Alleyne Ireland. The Macmillan Company.

One of the most important and timely books of the present year is *Tropical Colonization, "An Introduction to the Study of the Subject,"* (Macmillan), by Mr. Alleyne Ireland. Although there are a great many books on different colonies, it so happens that there does not exist a single volume in the English language which, from the sum of European experience in the tropics, seeks to lay down the general facts of tropical colonization or to discuss tropical problems as divorced from the affairs of any particular colony or dependency. In all the vast literature, British and continental, which has been written around the subject, there is no book which goes to the heart of the matter and lays down the principles which have been shown by actual practice. It is obvious that such a book at the present moment is of the greatest interest in this country; and one is glad to know that Mr. Ireland's book is one of fact, not one of opinion. The author is an Englishman who has spent about 12 years in the study of the sub-

ject, chiefly on the ground. He has made extensive visits to India, Ceylon, Australia, and other British dependencies in the east, and spent nearly seven years in the West Indies and South America being employed during a considerable portion of the time as an overseer on large plantations.

Beside knowing the subject at first hand in its present day aspects, he has made himself master of its literature and of the statistics relating to it. In this book he discusses chiefly the three essential questions in regard to tropical colonization—how to govern a tropical colony, how to obtain the reliable labor absolutely necessary for the successful development of a tropical colony, and what is the commercial value of a tropical colony. Considering the absence of any other direct study of the principles and facts at the bottom of the matter, and the pressing nature of the problem before us to-day for solution, and the accuracy, fulness, clearness, impartiality and ability of the present work, the conclusion seems unavoidable that future discussions of how we are going to deal with our new colonies will start from this book. It does not follow that we shall adopt the system which Mr. Ireland shows to have been the best devised so far; but the author says, "Here are the facts; look at them, and make up your minds what you are going to do;" and it is the part of wisdom to follow this advice.—*Boston Herald*.

*England in the Age of Wycliffe.* By George Macaulay Trevelyan. London and New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

At the first superficial glance, Mr. Trevelyan's title is to some extent misleading, for it gives the impression that special stress is placed upon Wycliffe and his career. This work is, however, not an account of the famous religious teacher and his times, but a full history of England and her people during the last decades of the fourteenth century. To the prominent part played by Wycliffe during these years, due but only due, recognition is given. Originally the book was prepared by Mr. Trevelyan as "a dissertation sent in to compete for a fellowship at Cambridge;" in its present form, being addressed to the general reading public as well as to the academic world, some technical discussions were for obvious reasons omitted.

These years, from about 1370 to 1385, form in many respects the most interesting period in mediæval English history. As Mr. Trevelyan aptly says, they represent "the meeting point of the mediæval and the modern." In every side of the nation's life this is apparent. Dr. Cunningham has already pointed this out as regards English commercial policy. In religion new and essentially modern ideas were cropping out, and in politics we see in certain claims of the Commons the germs of the later parliamentary system. From the economic standpoint, we perceive the decay of the old manorial system with serfdom and the rise of the free laborer.

By nothing is this transition more marked than by the political machine which John of Gaunt was able to create. "The Duke of Gaunt," Mr. Trevelyan writes, "was at the head of a small but well-organized hierarchy of knaves who made a science of extorting money from the public by a variety of ingenious methods." The Duke and his friends in the Royal Council used their official positions in precisely the same way that the officials of some of our cities use theirs. The existence of a well-organized boss system at that time was much more strange and anomalous than is Tammany Hall in an era where the commercial idea is predominant. It shows that in the days of Edward III, the religious and military ideals of mediævalism were giving way to aims essentially characteristic of modern times.

In nearly all respects Mr. Trevelyan is well adapted for a successful accomplishment of his self-imposed task. To a thorough knowledge of the original authorities is joined the ability to classify and digest the raw facts. And then Mr. Trevelyan has the literary gift so characteristic of his family. His able presentation of the facts and the literary form of his work are fully worthy of the two historians who preceded him. In addition, Mr. Trevelyan's scholarship is the better, just in proportion as our historical methods are better than those of preceding generations. This union of science and art has produced what may be called the best book on English history of recent years. Other books may have added more to our knowledge; but as a history from the broadest standpoint, as a book to be read as well as to be studied, few can challenge comparison with this work of Mr. Trevelyan.—*Political Science Quarterly*.

*Some Principles of Literary Criticism.* By C. T. Winchester. The Macmillan Co.

Professor Winchester has produced a fascinating book which emphatically contradicts his modest suggestion that its matter being first prepared for the college lecture room may "betray by a certain dull, didactic manner" the place of its origin. It is strange, but it is certainly true that there exists nowhere any work which gives such a compendious statement of the essentials of literature and the grounds of critical estimate. Professor Winchester expounds no philosophy of criticism, nor does he attempt to elaborate a critical method. Very few persons will dispute the few fundamental principles that he lays down as essential to sound critical judgment, or deny the qualities which he points out as indispensable with common consent to all writing which deserves to be called literature.

Whether our author is Homer or Browning, Catullus or Burns, Sophocles or Shakespeare, any estimate of his permanent value must rest upon a consideration of four essential elements: Emotion, imagination, thought and form. Furthermore, the writer must often be able to make and to express an historical judgment and must

understand the personal equation of his author. He must be moved by an appreciative sympathy, yet he cannot be an impressionist if he would be a true and helpful guide. As Brunetière (considered by Professor Winchester the ablest of the living critics) says in his "Essays in French Literature": "Let us admit it with a good grace; let us put something above our tastes; and since there must be criticism, let us say that there can not be any that is not objective."

The first two chapters are elegant discussions of the definitions and limitations of literature, leading to the four-fold classification of critical examination, which is severally treated under these heads in four succeeding chapters. Then follows a chapter on poetry, one on prose, fiction and a summary. The illustrative references for chapters third to eighth are admirable and the index is thorough.

Professor Winchester's book invites to quotation on the one hand, but its sustained merit and even excellence warns against the attempt. It should be read in its entirety and will be found as delightful as helpful a guide and corrective to literary judgment.—*Boston Transcript*.

*Value and Distribution. An Historical, Critical and Constructive Study in Economic Theory.* Adapted for advanced and postgraduate work. By Charles William Macfarlane, Ph.D. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company.

This work is a valuable contribution to the literature of economic theory. It aims, first, to give a certain unity to recent theoretical statements, by presenting them in a consecutive way; secondly, to trace the evolution of certain recent ideas from classical sources; thirdly, to criticise those ideas; and, finally, to make an independent contribution to them. The central point in the author's study is a recognition of certain "surplus gains", at points where, according to older theories, they have been excluded. \* \* \* In one important respect the author is in advance of many others. In an essential part of his study he has intentionally confined his view to a single industry, instead of including the whole range of industry. It has been the bane of many students of theory that they have not clearly perceived the difference between these two fields of study; for they have supposed they were attaining truths concerning industry as a whole, when their data have been taken from a single specific business or industrial group. \* \* \*

A part of the difference that Dr. Macfarlane perceives between his theory and that of other economists is due to the fact that what are called natural standards of value, wages and interest, are in reality static standards. \* \* \* A clear distinction between static studies and dynamic ones, will settle many controversies. It will bring more nearly into unity what looks like a mass of divergent and irreconcilable thought than anything else that is possible. In revealing the necessity of making this distinction, Dr. Macfarlane's book renders a service that is, perhaps, incidental to

its main purpose. The work will be valued by all who appreciate the importance of clear thinking concerning the laws of distribution.—*Political Science Quarterly*.

*The Autobiography of a Child.* By Hannah Lynch. Dodd, Mead & Co.

How far *The Autobiography of a Child* is the true story of the author's young years we do not know, but it has all the appearance of truth, and a very pitiful tale it is, though told with much skill and insight into child nature. Few, perhaps, remember their childhood so fully as this Irish novelist, but few perhaps have had it impressed on them by more varied and persistent abuse from a mother whom she feared and abhorred and from nuns whom she describes as much nearer sisters of Satan than of Mary. The account of the five convent years at Lysterby should be read by all who have opportunity to check the infection of this cancering educational life. It is a tale of stupid and stupefying ignorance, malice, brutality and of course of sycophancy, meanness and lying, set off by the futile ascetic sanctity of a few and the glutinous complacency of a few others. Half-starved, stunted in mind and body, frightened with bogey gods, the little children learned at least to endure hardness, but that she who underwent these horrors as a girl should wish to write of them as a woman and be able to write of them so dispassionately is a marvel. We recall no such calm indictment of Roman convent life since Diderot's *Religieuse*. That we know to be fiction. This we are constrained to believe is truth.—*Churchman*.

*Stars and Telescopes. A Handbook of Popular Astronomy.* By David B. Todd. Boston, Little, Brown & Co.

In this volume Professor Todd has gathered together the most important data of the new astronomy in a form intelligible to every reader. The allotment of space to astrophysics is relatively much larger than in previous treatises on astronomy, and this is a feature which will render the volume useful to the student of physics as well as to the student of astronomy. The book is copiously illustrated. There are numerous reproductions of modern star photographs and spectra, together with pictures of the various types of apparatus used in astrophysical work. There is a great range of merit in these illustrations, some of which are extremely satisfactory while others show all the worst features of half-tone reproductions directly from the photograph. The list of references to the original sources with which each chapter closes is an admirable feature.—*Physical Review*.

*A Source Book of American History.* By Albert Bushnell Hart. The Macmillan Co.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart's *Source Book of American History* is "an attempt to do for the

study of American history what the photographer does for the study of art—to collect a brief series of illustrations" of the most important things. This kind of work is in direct line with the best pedagogical thought of our day. The dislike of history as a dry catalogue of annals ceases the moment the student comes in touch with the actual contemporary documents on which it rests. The brief records in this volume will be sure to awaken interest in their writers, and hence in the movements that they reflect. The editing has been so well done that the book will furnish teachers with a large part of the material necessary for topical study. While it is not designed to supplant the orderly text-books, it cannot fail to throw a living human glamor over their compact and rather bald details. The very sensible expedient has been adopted of printing the editor's brief annotations on the margin of the page where each document appears.—*The Churchman.*

*Main Travelled Roads.* By Hamlin Garland. The Macmillan Company.

To this new addition are added an illuminating introduction by W. D. Howells and several new stories. It is not a pretty picture Mr. Garland paints of the western farmer and his drudge of a wife in their fight with the inevitable mortgage; it is always pathetic, disquieting, and often fierce, bitter and savage. Mr. Garland is so terribly in earnest that he cannot stop to be delicate or to aim at charm or style, but the stern passion and rugged power of his art makes itself felt through the pitiless, bleak, joyless lives that live again in his pages. The inhabitants of the east were at a loss to understand the passionate earnestness with which the western farmer espoused the cause of free silver a few years ago, the almost tearful eagerness with which he looked to see its victory; but the men and women of *Main Travelled Roads* are the quaint, sordid, hopeless figures who people the rural west, who wear themselves to the bone in an unequal struggle with nature, and count themselves happy to be able to meet the "corroding" mortgage year after year. Mr. Garland has unconsciously written a political tract, which ought to help the present generation, and will undoubtedly help the future historian to understand in part that upraising of the farmers of the West, which in his introduction Mr. Howells terms "the translation of the peasant's war into modern and republican terms."—*Worcester Spy.*

*Letters and Recollections of John Murray Forbes.* Edited by His Daughter, Sarah Forbes Hughes. In two volumes. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The late John Murray Forbes was a hard-headed, tender hearted man of business, who throughout a long career combined an eager solicitude for the public welfare with a genuine preference for the repose and privacy of domes-

tic life. He was averse to holding office, but he loved to do what he could to help put the best men in official posts. Though he clung to his seclusion, writing to one reformer, "I would gladly do anything, except come before the public, to help your good work," he never stinted himself after he had adopted a cause. The portrait of him drawn in these two volumes might with advantage have been set forth on a smaller scale, but in spite of much superfluous matter the reader is certain to be interested. He encounters in this biography an exemplary type of American citizenship. \* \* \*

Mr. Forbes was more than once in England, and in his recollections we catch agreeable glimpses of various noted men. At home his circle of friends was of course wide, embracing authors and statesmen, Emerson, Holmes, Sumner, John Brown and many other famous names. There is a particularly good description of a visit of Brown's to the Forbes home in Milton. He is portrayed as "a grim, farmer like looking man, with a long gray beard and glittering gray-blue eyes which seemed to have a little touch of insanity about them." Ossawatomie being brought up, he said, "That wasn't any battle! 'twas all on one side!" They asked him, "How many did you kill?" He replied, "Wal, they said we hurt seventy of 'em." Mr. Forbes was born in 1813. He died in 1898. His long life was full of good deeds, of benefactions that were kept hidden from the public eye. His daughter describes a lovable personality, and all the incidents that she cites go to confirm her description. Mr. Forbes was a remarkably successful merchant, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system is one testimony to his sagacity in the development of railroad properties. But it is as an American citizen, using his abilities, his fortune and his position for the best interests of his country, that he will be remembered.—*New York Tribune.*

*Elementary Studies in Chemistry.* By Joseph Torrey, Jr., Harvard University. Henry Holt & Co.

Nearly every teacher of chemistry in time feels that even the best text-books which have been prepared are not just exactly what he desires. He is imbued with the idea that what he wishes the student to derive from a course of chemical instruction can be better obtained by some other method or plan than any previously proposed. In other words, he wishes to reach the goal in his own peculiar way. He knows what that goal represents, how he reached it, and is firmly convinced that by his method those placed in his charge can also gain it. The usual result of this reasoning is eventually a new book on chemistry. The author of the present volume, "dedicated to my students, past and present," has doubtless had his own experience in getting young men to profit by careful drill in chemical experimentation, etc., and in this new contribution outlines his method of instruction.

The reviewer has had great pleasure in following the different steps of the development, and is happy to add that in his humble judgment, Mr. Torrey has prepared a most valuable student, guide, and deserves the congratulations of both students and teachers of the science.—*Science*.

*Stories of Great National Songs.* By Colonel Nicholas Smith. Young Churchman Co.

Colonel Nicholas Smith satisfies and stimulates a patriotic curiosity in his *Stories of Great National Songs*. Devoting a few pages to the close to the "Marseillaise," "God Save the King," and the battle songs of Germany, he gives the main part of his book to an account of the origin and anecdotal history of nineteen American songs, for the most part those made famous by the Civil War. We have found the book very entertaining and can but share the author's hope that it may contribute to remove from us as a people the reproach of having the best national songs and knowing least about them among all the great nations of the earth.—*The Churchman*.

*Trooper 3809.* By Lionel Decle. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Such light as the distinguished African explorer, Mr. Lionel Decle, is able to throw upon the condition of the French army by a narration of his experience as un volontaire d'un an in 1879-81 is lurid, and the book resulting, *Trooper 3809: A Private Soldier of the Third Republic*, is most discouraging reading for those who, like Abou ben Adhem, love their fellow-men. Making allowance for youth, for bitterness, for a possibly disagreeable manner, and for the personal equation, Mr. Decle appears to have entered the French service with patriotic enthusiasm in the perfection of an athletic vigor none too usual in France, and to have left it at the end of less than two years as an invalid not far from death, and despairing of the future of his country. That he eventually recovered, and was able to make of himself rather an Englishman than a Frenchman, disclosing administrative and executive abilities such as France stands desperately in need of, make the pity the greater. His native land, indeed, stultified her earlier treatment of him by placing him in command of a native transport service during the war in Madagascar, but only to bear witness that the causalities of that expedition would have been annihilation had the enemy been otherwise than cowardly. Incidentally to the narrative, though affording the undoubted reason for its publication at this time, a bright light is thrown upon the astounding disclosures of the Dreyfus trial. No one reading these pages can doubt that France is virtually lying naked to her enemies as a result of flagrant delinquencies and gross favoritisms pervading her armies, and that the one animating purpose behind the officers now before the public is the prevention of further disclosures of their worthless and vicious methods.—*Dial*.

*The Teaching Botanist.* By W. F. Ganong Professor of Botany at Smith College. The Macmillan Company.

At least one step toward the revival of inductive inquiry ought to be the result of the use of the *Teaching Botanist*, by Dr. W. F. Ganong, Professor of Botany at Smith College. Self-made men have always had the sense to use the inductive, the natural method of acquiring their knowledge, but when young minds are in the most receptive and formative state students are subjected to excessive deductive work, the textbook kind. In the first place, this infallibly tends to make them distrustful of their own powers; secondly, it leads them to regard the recorded thoughts of others as the only real source of knowledge. We agree with the criticism that such a deductive educational system contributes more to pedantry than to usefulness. Dr. Ganong scorns our college examinations, which give the first and preponderating place to languages, the second to mathematics, and the third to history, generally ancient history at that. One of the services which his book may render will be to put elementary knowledge of the sciences in general, and perhaps of botany in particular, into a higher place. The volume in bringing together the best knowledge concerning botanical teaching, lays special stress upon the introduction of physiology and ecology (or the adaptation of plants to external conditions) as the most marked characteristics of present progress in that teaching.—*Outlook*.

*The Psychology of Reasoning.* By Alfred Binet. Open Court Publishing Co.

This lucid essay maintains the thesis that the processes of perceiving and reasoning are the same. Both belong to mediate and indirect knowledge, both require the intervention of truths formerly known, but imply the recognition of a similitude between the fact affirmed and the anterior truth upon which it depends. Perception is compared to the conclusion of logical reasoning. The formula which M. Binet reaches, after an elaborate and masterly analysis, is as follows: "Reasoning is the establishment of an association between two states of consciousness, by means of an intermediate state of consciousness, which resembles the first state, which is associated with the second, and which by fusing itself with the first, associates it with the second." His theory may be called a theory of substitution. One image takes the place of another and partially identical image. The premises of the syllogism should be transposed, and then the likeness between perception and logical reasoning appears. The phenomena of hypnotism and hallucinations in general afford many striking confirmation of M. Binet's theory, and it is impossible not to concede the strength of the case which he presents. We cannot do justice to it by citing brief passages, but can recommend students of psychology to read the argument for themselves. They will certainly

find it interesting and instructive, if not convincing.—*Independent*.

*Jewish Law of Divorce.* By David Werner Amram.

In view of the fresh discussion which the subject is receiving, the *Jewish Law of Divorce According to Bible and Talmud*, by David Werner Amram, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, is a timely as well as interesting work. The author holds that the divorce regulations of Israelites were an admirable example of common sense. We are ready to admit that our perusal of this book has increased our respect for the rabbinical regulations. Some account is given of their development in post-Talmudic times. The curiously elaborate rules for procedure in divorce—one hundred and nine in all—put our modern laxity to shame.—*Outlook*.

*The Peasants' War in Germany, 1525-1526.*  
By E. Belfort Bax. The Macmillan Company.

In his interesting study of "The Social Side of the German Reformation," of which the present work is the second volume, Mr. Bax proceeds with the ease of one who feels sure of his footing. His book is scarcely a history of the Peasants' War, but it is a fine historical sketch of it in which a supple and pleasing style make dry and necessarily obscure matter easy to understand. It would be unjust to call Mr. Bax's work a chip from Zimmerman's block; still there would be little left of the former were its debt to the latter paid in full. We do not say this in the way of adverse criticism. No writer upon the Peasants' War can evade Zimmerman. Mr. Bax has, however, used excellent judgment and industry in winnowing the later authorities and in bringing to the popular understanding the gist of all the historical and biographical materials collected by the German specialists bearing upon this subject. It may be competent to offer as evidence of the fascination with which the book is imbued, the acknowledgment that we sat up far into the night to complete its perusal. Perhaps the present time is well suited to accept as opportune an historical outline of the latest, maybe not the last, great industrial uprising. Religion had much to do with the Peasants' War; but industrial discontent had more. It was a picturesque struggle, one of the whirlwinds of the universal storm which blew away all the worst features of lingering mediævalism, and swept clean the way to modern civilization. Mr. Bax's book contains a clear, sharp, realistic presentation of the war and the forces which generated it.—*Independent*.

*Drame Ancien Drame Moderne.* Par Emile Faguet. Paris, Armand Colin & Cie. 1898.

What is the basis of Tragedy? To this question the ready answer might be Sympathy—a

sympathetic indulgence in "the luxury of woe." But no, says M. Faguet, not in the least—the basis is malice, a primitive and depraved fondness for cruel spectacles. We seek out the mimic counterfeit of human suffering and sorrow, with the certainty that we shall not be called on to relieve it, and with the express purpose of experiencing emotio. Surely there is nothing virtuous or sympathetic in such conduct; on the contrary, it is probably only a relic of the same gorilla instinct which makes some of us enjoy bull fights and cock-pits, and others delight in funerals—which leads the bridegroom on his wedding-journey to entertain his bride (a kindred spirit) by reading aloud the freshest details of a hanging from some penny Shocker.

The spirit of the Greek drama survives to us the beautiful body with which it was clothed we cannot now recreate. It can be born again only in the imagination of the scholar and artist who sits amid the ruins of the Dionysiac Theatre and looks across the water of the Saronic Bay towards the violet peaks of Egina.

M. Faguet explains this in his illuminating introduction to the æsthetics of the drama, and he adds to his exposition an important corollary: The worst mistake that can be made is to assume that the drama represented in Athens was tragedy as the French conceive it. It was, in fact, partly dramatic, partly epic, partly lyric.

May not we, who are perhaps closer, as we have just said, to the Greek drama than to the French, and who can follow "Hamlet" or "King Lear" with an absorption which is far from being the frigid pleasure of connoisseurs—may not we respectfully accept such an opinion as final, and, by steeping ourselves for awhile in the French spirit, try to feel thoroughly the grounds on which it was based? In doing so we shall find no better guide than M. Faguet. We should be at a loss to name any study of the æsthetic side of the Greek drama and the French, so compressed, so valuable, so illuminating, so profoundly true, so delightful to read. It ought to be rendered into English; yet we should regret to see it lose the neatness, the piquancy and grace of its French costume.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

*Insects: Their Structure and Life—A Primer of Entomology.* By George H. Carpenter, B.Sc. London, The Macmillan Company.

This is a really good book, and to call it a primer is scarcely justice, since it is by all odds the most comprehensive work of its kind published in equal bulk in the English language. Not only do we find a concise yet sufficiently complete description of the main structural peculiarities of insects, but also clear statements of their development, of their history in past ages, and of the change that has taken place since they first made their appearance upon the earth. Scarcely a point has been forgotten, from the embryo just forming in the fertilized ovum to the mature form ready to reproduce its kind. The

histology of the various organs is sufficiently given, and their functions are always clearly explained; in fact, it is with a feeling of genuine satisfaction and approval that the portion of the book printed in large type can be read from cover to cover. \* \* \* Species are not treated except as illustrating some point discussed in the text, and life histories illustrate groups rather than individuals. This makes the book equally useful in all countries. There is a good index, and a list of 217 references to literature, which

will be found very useful but which might, under some headings, have been better selected.

Of the 183 figures, 102 are from the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, and these are among the best in the book. It is no mean compliment that the British author has thus paid to the entomological division of that department in using so many of their cuts, all duly acknowledged; and the most gratifying thing is that it is well deserved.—*Nation.*

## Books Received

**ABBOTT.**—*The Hygiene of Transmissible Diseases, Their Causation, Modes of Dissemination, and Methods of Prevention.* By A. C. Abbott, M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, and Director of the Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania. Illustrated. (*W. B. Saunders.*) Pp. 311. \$2 00, net.

**CLAYTON.**—*White and Black under the Old Regime.* By Victoria V. Clayton, with Introduction by Frederick Cook Morehouse, Editor of *The Church Eclectic*, author of "Some American Churchman," etc. (*The Young Churchman Company.*) Pp. 195. \$1.00.

**DOLE.**—*The Young Citizen.* By Charles F. Dole, author of "The American Citizen." (*D. C. Heath & Co.*) Pp. 194. 45 cents.

**FARROW.**—*West Point and the Military Academy.* By Edward S. Farrow, late Assistant Instructor of Tactics at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. Third Edition. Revised. (*Military Naval Publishing Company.*) Pp. 129.

**FRISBEE.**—*Sir Tommy a Chronicle of Six Events in His Life.* By Frank Dunlap Frisbee. (*The Circuit Press.*) Pp. 237. Price, —.

**GILLETT'S.**—*Mrs. Gillett's Cook Book.* Author of the *White House Cook Book. Fifty Years of Practical Housekeeping.* (*The Werner Company.*) Pp. x + 650. Price, —.

**HOCKING.**—*The Scarlet Woman.* A novel by Joseph Hocking, author of "The Birth-right," "All Men Are Liars," "The Story of Andrew Fairfax," etc. (*George Routledge & Sons.*) Pp. 398.

**MEAD.**—*The Bow-Legged Ghost and other stories, A Book of Humorous Sketches, Verses, Dialogues, and Facetious Paragraphs.* By Leon Mead. (*The Werner Co.*) Pp. xv + 581.

**SEAMAN.**—*The Expert Cleaner, a Handbook of Practical Information for all who like Clean Homes, Tidy Apparel, Wholesome Food and Healthful Surroundings.* By Harvey J. Seaman. (*Funk & Wagnall.*) Pp. 286.